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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

23 August 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Leaders Meet in Harare To Discuss Angola	1
Kaunda Addresses News Conference [PANA]	1
Leaders To Release Gbadolite Accord [Maputo Radio]	1
OAU Southern Africa Committee Issues Communiqué [Cairo MENA]	2
Political Declaration Issued [Cairo MENA]	4

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Habre, Delegation Leave for Iraq [Njamena Radio]	7
--	---

Sao Tome and Principe

Treason Trial of Coup Plotters Ends [BBC]	7
---	---

Zaire

Angolan Team Arrives for Cooperation Talks [PANA]	7
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Sudanese Government, SPLM Meet in Addis Ababa [Addis Ababa Radio]	8
Sudan Press Agency Report [Khartoum SUNA]	8
Eritrean Factions Agree to YAR Mediation [Kuwait KUNA]	8
EPLF, Sudan Leader Agree To 'Expand' Relations [Voice of the Broad Masses]	9

Kenya

Official Says Border Area Now Secure [KNA]	9
--	---

Uganda

* Museveni on Foreign Relations, Local Issues [London AL-DUSTUR 19 Jun]	10
---	----

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Willing To Discuss ANC Proposals [Umtata Radio]	14
ANC Official: Relations With Kaunda 'Excellent' [London International]	14
Buthelezi on De Klerk: 'Like What I See So Far' [SAPA]	15
Buthelezi Reaffirms Support for Durban Peace Talks [SAPA]	15
Cape Town Incidents Linked to Defiance Campaign [SAPA]	16
Defiance Campaign Surfaces in Factories [THE CITIZEN 22 Aug]	16
World's Choice: Back Peaceful or Violent Change [Johannesburg International]	16
Spokesman Denies Overflight Rights Suspended [Johannesburg TV]	17
UDF, COSATU Officials Attend OAU Meeting [Umtata Radio]	17
*Right-Wing Political Groupings Outlined [SUNDAY STAR 2 Jul]	17

* Project Launched To Unite Soweto Youth [CITY PRESS 2 Jul]	20
18 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues	20
19 Aug Press Review	21
21 Aug Press Review	22

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Luanda Reports Recent UNITA Activity [Luanda Radio]	26
* Portuguese Military Assistance Sought [Lisbon O JORNAL 15 Jul]	26

Namibia

Nujoma, Ja Toivo Postpone Return 'Indefinitely' [SAPA]	27
--	----

Zambia

Kaunda Says ANC Still Headquartered in Lusaka [SAPA]	27
--	----

WEST AFRICA

The Gambia

Government Confirms Senegalese Troop Withdrawal [AFP]	28
Senegal Defense Minister Comments [AFP]	28

Liberia

Former Defense Minister Sentenced to Death [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	28
--	----

Senegal

Diplomatic Ties With Mauritania Severed [PANA]	28
Foreign Minister Comments [PANA]	29
Mauritanian Minister Comments [Paris International]	30

Leaders Meet in Harare To Discuss Angola

Kaunda Addresses News Conference

AB2208201189 Dakar PANA in English 1858 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Harare, 22 Aug (ZIANA/PANA)—The Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, on Tuesday said the ceasefire agreed to between the Angolan Government and the rebel UNITA organization in June has not been successful, but pledged that African leaders involved in the peace negotiations will work until the accord succeeds. Addressing a news conference at the end of a marathon one-day summit of the eight African leaders, Kaunda said "the report which the mediator (Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko) has given us shows there have been ups and downs and after discussions today, we have given certain advice to our mediator and we hope things will work a little better than they have in the last few weeks.

"We are dealing with a very serious matter and in situation of this nature, some agreements stick much faster than others." Kaunda said the summit had "gone extremely well". "It has taken long, obviously we were discussing very serious matters—matters of life and death," he said.

Replying to a question on what the leaders would do if Jonas Savimbi's UNITA refused to adhere to some provisions of the ceasefire, the Zambian leader, who chaired the meeting, said the summit was not daunted with the problems it faced, and would continue work until it succeeded. On UNITA's constant violations of the ceasefire concluded at the Gbadolite meeting on 22 June, Kaunda said if between now and 18 September, when the African leaders are expected to meet again in Kinshasa, the ceasefire did not hold, they may be forced to call for a signed ceasefire agreement.

He said after Mobutu's report, the leaders had analysed the situation objectively and honestly and had given advice to the mediator. "The purpose of heads of state doing that is obviously to have something more effective." "We are looking forward to a much better situation," the Zambian leader who is also chairman of the Frontline States said.

In a communique read by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku, the leaders said they had, after a profound analysis of the situation, decided to reiterate the Gbadolite whose [as received] main aspects were:

- Cessation of all interference in the internal affairs of Angola;
- Integration of UNITA elements in the institutions of Angola;
- Cessation of hostilities in the entire territory of Angola with effect from midnight of 24 June, 1989;
- Acceptance of Jonas Savimbi's temporary and voluntary retirement; and

—The setting up of a commission which defines the modalities for the implementation of the plan aimed at the national reconciliation under the mediation of the president of Zaire.

The communique stated that the summit decided "to reaffirm its total confidence in the mediator, encourage and support him in his efforts aimed at the effective implementation of the Gbadolite agreements".

Apart from Kaunda and Mobutu, the summit was also attended by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano, Angola's Eduardo dos Santos, Gabon's Omar Bongo, Congo's Dennis Sassou-Nguesso and Sao Tome and Principe's Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Leaders To Release Gbadolite Accord

MB2208181289 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Report from Harare correspondent Orlanda Mendes]

[Text] The eight African heads of state directly involved with the solution of the Angolan conflict met in Harare today and decided to release and reaffirm the Gbadolite accord. They also reaffirmed their total trust in the role played by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko as mediator. (?The eight African leaders decided) to debate the issue at a further summit scheduled to be held in Kinshasa on 18 September. These decisions were made after more than 5 hours of debates which dealt mainly with the report presented by the Zairian leader. It could be said that the Gbadolite accord was reborn today in that its contents had not been officially released nor had a detailed account of them been given, and it remained instead an obscure document, open to doubts and varied interpretations.

The accord provides for respect for the constitution and the main laws of the People's Republic of Angola. It also provides for the acceptance of Savimbi's temporary and voluntary removal, the integration of UNITA elements into Angolan institutions, an end of hostilities throughout Angolan territory at midnight on 24 June 1989, and the establishment of a commission to determine ways to implement the accord under the mediation of Mobutu Sese Seko.

Speaking at a news conference following the release of the final communique of the eight's summit, Frontline leader Kenneth Kaunda clarified several issues. He said the Gbadolite accord could be signed by all the eight heads of state if the cease-fire was not fully implemented before the next summit. Asked to comment on the report presented by Zaire's president, Kaunda said it indicated there have been ups and downs after the Gbadolite meeting. He said that the Harare summit, quote, advised Mobutu Sese Seko on a number of issues, unquote. He did not elaborate.

Kaunda described the Gbadolite accord as a document of historic importance, negotiated on behalf of the region as a result of the Luanda summit on 16 May. Kaunda recalled that at this summit the eight heads of state were assigned international tasks. Mobutu Sese Seko was responsible for informing the Bush administration; Jose Eduardo dos Santos the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro; and Robert Mugabe the British prime minister. The Sao Tomean president was assigned the task of informing the FRG chancellor; Gabonese President Omar Bongo the French president; the Congolese president the Soviet leader; and the Mozambican head of state his Portuguese counterpart.

Thereafter, Kenneth Kaunda said, President Mobutu moved quickly, and the Gbadolite plan was accepted by Savimbi, despite difficulties. This statement was in response to a query made by a journalist on whether Savimbi had in fact accepted the Gbadolite accord.

OAU Southern Africa Committee Issues Communique
NC2108214289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1708 GMT
21 Aug 89

[Text] Harare, 21 Aug (MENA)—The committee on southern Africa has authorized President Husni Mubarak, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and the African Frontline States to work, as representatives of the organization, for a political solution of the South African issue.

In its final communique, which was issued in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, today, the committee affirmed that apartheid cannot be reformed. It must be eradicated completely. The committee renewed its support for the South African people in their struggle against apartheid until they achieve their legitimate aspirations.

The final communique issued by the committee on southern Africa in Harare today pointed out that the committee, following an extensive discussion, adopted the "declaration on South Africa," and noted with regret that the Pretoria regime had so far not shown any real intention to eradicate the inhuman system of apartheid.

The committee, in this regard, rejected and condemned all the recent maneuvers by the South African authorities which were designed to mislead the world, since they aim only at prolonging apartheid in the country. The committee also rejected the elections which are scheduled to be held in South Africa in September and from which the black majority will be excluded, and appealed to all the peace-loving countries of the world to follow its example.

The committee noted in its final communique that during its meeting it made a careful review of the developments in southern Africa, that is, in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and Mozambique. It also carefully discussed the documents concerning South Africa submitted by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the African Frontline States, which were

approved by the meeting of these states in Lusaka on 10 August. The committee emphasized in this regard that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be completely eradicated.

Regarding the situation in Namibia, the committee expressed its satisfaction with the start of the implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution No 435 on the independence of Namibia. However, the committee expressed its concern regarding the threats, harassment, and terrorism which the South African Government is continuing to use against the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. In this regard, the committee urged the UN secretary general to reinforce the UN team to help during this transitional period and provide free and fair conditions for the scheduled elections in Namibia in November.

The committee also urged the UN Security Council to call on the South African Government to honor its commitments meticulously, put an end to the atmosphere of terror which prevails in Namibia, abolish all discriminatory laws, and release all political prisoners in Namibia.

Following is the text of the final communique issued by the meeting of the committee on southern Africa in Harare:

1. The committee of the heads of state and government dealing with southern Africa held its third session on 21 August 1989 in Harare, Zimbabwe, under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and current OAU chairman.

2. The heads of state and leaders of the delegations of the following countries participated in the meeting: Egypt, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Congo, Nigeria, Algeria, Ethiopia, Cape Verde, and Mali.

The following national liberation movements also participated:

the African National Congress [ANC];
the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC];
and SWAPO.

His Excellency Ide Oumarou, secretary general of the OAU, also attended the meeting.

3. The committee listened to opening statements by Their Excellencies Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the current OAU chairman, and by a representative of the liberation movements.

4. In accordance with the authorization granted to it, the committee carried out a careful review of the developments in southern Africa, that is, in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and Mozambique.

5. The committee carefully studied the document pertaining to the southern African issue which was submitted by His Excellency President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States, which was approved by a meeting of those states held in Lusaka on 10 August 1980.

6. The document included the principles and guidelines for the negotiating process, the working program pertaining to the total elimination of apartheid, and the establishment of a united, democratic, and nonracist state in South Africa.

7. After a thorough discussion of the document, the committee approved the declaration pertaining to South Africa and expressed regret that the Pretoria regime has so far failed to evince any sincere intention to eliminate the inhuman apartheid system. In this respect, the committee has condemned and rejected all the recent maneuvers undertaken by the South African authorities which are designed to deceive the world in view of the fact that they aim merely at prolonging the life of apartheid.

8. The committee reemphasized that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be completely eradicated. In this respect it called on the Pretoria regime to release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees, to abolish the state of emergency, lift the ban on the ANC, the PAC, and all the organizations opposed to apartheid, and to begin a dialogue with the true representatives of South Africa's people.

9. The committee condemned and rejected the elections planned for September 1989 in South Africa from which the black majority will be excluded. It appealed all peace-loving countries to do the same.

10. The committee reaffirmed its support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against apartheid until they achieve their legitimate aspirations.

11. The committee also emphasized once again the dire need for the imposition through the international community of comprehensive and binding sanctions against South Africa in order to compel it to abandon apartheid and accept the establishment of a united, democratic, and nonracist state on the basis of the principle of one-person-one-vote.

12. The committee authorized the current OAU chairman and the Frontline States, which act as OAU representatives, to continue their assigned task to find a political solution to the issue of South Africa.

13. The committee reviewed the current situation in Namibia in light of the brief statement presented by SWAPO's secretary general and expressed its satisfaction with the start of the implementation of Resolution 435 regarding Namibia's independence. However, the committee expressed its concern vis-a-vis the acts of intimidation, harassment, and terrorism South Africa is perpetrating against SWAPO.

14. While reemphasizing its confidence in the United Nations with regard to the implementation of Resolution 435, the committee urged the seven-member UN Security Council and the UN secretary general to strengthen the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, to fully assume their responsibilities, and to be more vigilant so that the Namibian people may be able to determine the future of their country in free, fair, and democratic conditions during the forthcoming elections in November.

15. The committee believed that, in order to create an atmosphere for free and fair elections that are acceptable to the Namibian citizens and the international community, measures conforming with international usage must be defined and firmly adhered to. Likewise, it must be left to the Namibian people's representatives, who will be democratically elected during the forthcoming November elections, to freely draw up the statutes and measures pertaining to the constituent assembly.

16. The committee urged the UN Security Council to call on South Africa to meticulously honor its commitments, to put an end to the atmosphere of terror prevailing in Namibia, to abolish all discriminatory laws, and to release all Namibian political detainees.

17. The committee lauded the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for its praiseworthy efforts in repatriating the exiled Namibian refugees to their homeland.

18. In the wake of the statement presented by the Angolan Government, the committee welcomed and encouraged the continuing constructive efforts to achieve national reconciliation and establish peace in Angola. In this respect, the committee expressed hope that these efforts will be crowned with success.

19. Regarding Mozambique, the committee welcomed the peace initiative designed to achieve national reconciliation and establish peace as outlined in the statement delivered by His Excellency President Chissano. In this respect, the committee also encouraged and supported the Government of Mozambique in pursuing this peace initiative.

20. Regarding the situation in the Frontline States and other neighboring states, the committee strongly condemned the acts of destabilization and terrorism South Africa is committing against these states. It appealed to

the international community to aid these states to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been wrecked as a result of the disgraceful actions of the South African regime.

21. The committee expressed its appreciation to the government and people of Zimbabwe for their warm reception and generous hospitality.

Political Declaration Issued

NC2208120089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT
21 Aug 89

["Text" of political declaration issued by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe at the end of its meetings on 21 August]

[Text] I. Preamble.

1. The African peoples are exerting—individually, collectively, and through the OAU—serious efforts to establish peace all over the African Continent by resolving all differences through negotiations on the basis of the principle of justice and peace for all.

2. We reiterate our belief, which is confirmed by history, that there can be neither peace nor justice wherever colonial and racist hegemony and apartheid [al-fasl al-'unsuri] are present.

3. Hence we reiterate that as long as the apartheid regime in South Africa remains, the peoples of the entire continent cannot achieve their principal aims of justice, human dignity, and peace which are in themselves important and fundamental for stability and development in Africa.

4. Regarding the southern African region, the entire continent is very eager to ensure as soon as possible the success of the actions in which they are taking part and which will lead to Namibia's complete and true independence and to the establishment of peace in Angola and Mozambique. Equally, Africa is so deeply concerned with South Africa's acts of destabilization against all the countries in the region—whether through direct aggression, or supervision of its aggressive agents, or economic (?sabotage), or through other means—that these must cease immediately.

5. We understand the fact that lasting peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the apartheid regime in South Africa is extirpated and when South Africa becomes a united, democratic, and non-racist country. Hence, we reiterate that the necessary measures must be taken now to put a quick end to the apartheid regime in the interest of all the peoples in southern Africa, our continent, and in the whole world.

6. We believe that as a result of the struggle for liberation, the international pressure against apartheid, and the overall efforts to resolve regional disputes, the outlook is now better for more action toward resolving the problems facing the people in South Africa. In order for the hopes for a basic change in South Africa to materialize, the Pretoria regime should abandon its hideous concepts and practices of racial hegemony and improve its pitiable record of honoring its agreements. The South African regime should reverse practices which led to massive losses of life and wide-scale destruction of property in the countries of southern Africa.

7. We reiterate our commitment to the right of all nations, including the people of South Africa, for self-determination, for deciding by public consensus on their institutions and system of government, and for working together toward the creation of a harmonious society. The OAU is determined to take every possible and necessary measure to help the people of South Africa achieve this goal by every means specified by the representatives of the oppressed communities. We are confident that the rest of the international community is willing to help bring an end to the criminal system of apartheid and that it will offer every possible assistance to the people of South Africa in this regard.

8. We make these pledges out of our belief that all peoples are equally entitled to human dignity and respect, regardless of color, race, sex, or religion. We also believe that all men and women have the right and obligation to participate in the government of their countries, as equal members of society. No individual or group of individuals has the right to govern without the public consent of the rest of the society. These are all basic and immutable principles which are being violated by apartheid, a system which constitutes a crime against humanity and which is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa. The South African regime has been seeking to subjugate whole nations. It has waged a devastating war against the entire region, causing unprecedented loss of human life, destruction of property, and massive dislocation of innocent men, women, and children. Its practices and the affront they represent to humanity should be confronted and eliminated.

9. Therefore, we have always supported and will continue to support all those who endeavor to attain this noble goal in South Africa, through political and armed struggle and other means. This, we believe, is a duty which we should undertake in homage to the entire human race.

10. While extending our backing to all those fighting for a non-racist and democratic society in South Africa—and this is a point over which there can be no bargaining—we have repeatedly expressed our preference for reaching a solution through peaceful means. We know

that the majority of the people in South Africa and its liberation movements—who have been forced to carry arms—have also supported this position for decades and still support it.

11. The stands implied in this declaration are in line with ones detailed in the Lusaka statement which was issued 20 years ago and are also a continuation of it. They take into account the changes that have taken place in South Africa from the time the OAU and the rest of the international community approved that statement. These stands also represent a new challenge for Pretoria's regime to join the noble efforts aimed at putting an end to the apartheid regime, an objective to which the OAU has remained committed since its inception.

12. Hence, we will continue to do all we can to help intensify the struggle for liberation and to exert international pressure on the apartheid regime until the latter is eliminated and South Africa is turned into a united, democratic, and non-racist country where all its citizens enjoy justice and security.

13. In line with this decisive determination and in direct response to the desires of the representatives of the majority of the people in South Africa, we declare openly our commitment to the stands implied in this declaration. We are also confident that the implementation of these stands will lead to a quick end to the apartheid regime and consequently will introduce a new horizon of peace for all peoples in Africa which will put a speedy end to racial discrimination, colonial hegemony, and the rule of white minority in our continent.

II. The Statement of Principles.

14. We believe that the existing conditions—if the Pretoria regime has a clear willingness to participate really and seriously in the negotiations—can provide the possibility for ending the apartheid regime through negotiations. Such a possibility could be an expression of the option that the majority of the people in South Africa have continued to yearn for in order to reach a political settlement.

15. Hence, we encourage the people of South Africa to unite their ranks as part of their overall struggle so that they can negotiate about putting an end to the apartheid regime and agree on all necessary measures to turn their country into a democratic and nonracist one. We support the stand taken by the majority of the people in South Africa that these must be the objectives of the negotiations and not changes or reforms in the apartheid regime.

16. We agree with them that such a process should result in a constitutional system based inter alia on the following principles:

A. South Africa should become a united, democratic, and non-racist state.

B. All its people should enjoy equal rights of citizenship regardless of race, color, sex, or religion.

C. All its citizens should have the right to participate in the country's government and administration on the basis of a general election which will be carried out in line with the principle of one vote for each person.

D. All will have the right to form or join any political party of their own choosing provided that this does not consolidate apartheid.

E. All will enjoy universally acknowledged human rights and civil freedoms that are protected by a firm declaration of rights.

F. South Africa will have a new legal system guaranteeing the equality of all before the law.

G. South Africa will have an independent and non-racist judicial system.

H. Democratic South Africa will respect the rights, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries and will pursue a policy of peace, friendship, and joint cooperation with all peoples.

17. We believe that an agreement on the above principles will constitute an internationally acceptable settlement which will enable South Africa to assume its right place as an equal partner among the African and world states.

III. The Atmosphere of the Negotiations.

18. We and the rest of the world believe that it is important to create the appropriate atmosphere for holding the elections. It is the urgent responsibility of the racist regime to respond in a realistic manner to this universal demand and consequently to create this atmosphere.

19. From this premise, the present regime should at least do the following:

A. It should unconditionally set free all political prisoners and detainees and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them.

B. It should lift the ban and restrictions on all banned and restricted organizations and persons.

C. It should withdraw all military divisions from the various areas.

D. It should end the state of emergency and repeal all legislation such as that drawn up to restrict political activity, including the internal security law.

E. It should Halt all political trials and executions.

20. These measures are necessary for preparing the conditions that would allow a free political debate to be held. This is an important condition for guaranteeing the people's participation in the process of reconstructing their country. Hence the above measures must precede the holding of negotiations.

IV. Guidelines for the Process of Holding Negotiations.

21. We support the view of the liberation movements in South Africa that once these conditions are in place, the negotiation process should start in accordance with the following guidelines:

- A. Discussions must be held between the liberation movements and the South African regime to halt the aggressive actions on both sides by agreement on a joint and binding cease-fire.
- B. Negotiations should then start by laying down the basis for approving a new constitution by agreeing, among other things, on the above principles.
- C. After agreeing on these principles, the parties must then negotiate on the necessary apparatus for formulating the new constitution.
- D. The parties shall define and agree on the role which the international community must perform to guarantee a successful transitional phase for a democratic system.
- E. The parties shall agree on the formation of a provisional government to supervise the process of formulating and approving a new constitution, to administer and govern the country, and also to turn the transitional phase into a democratic system, including the holding of elections.
- F. All armed acts of aggression shall be officially considered at an end following the approval of the new constitution.
- G. For its part, the international community shall lift the sanctions imposed on racist South Africa.

22. The new South Africa will be fit for OAU membership.

V. Program of Action.

23. The OAU, in keeping with the objectives outlined in this document, undertakes to:

- A. Inform governments and intergovernmental organizations, including the Nonaligned Movement, the UN General Assembly, and Security Council, and the Commonwealth, of these objectives and solicit their support.
- B. Instruct the frontline countries which are acting on behalf of the OAU to continue their mission concerning the search for a political solution to the South African problem.
- C. Increase the overall backing to liberation movements in South Africa and launch a worldwide campaign to promote that support.
- D. Intensify the campaign aiming at enforcing full sanctions against the racist South African regime. Such a campaign will involve efforts to block rescheduling of Pretoria's external debts, to impose a full oil embargo, and to enforce a total ban on arms exports to that country.
- E. Ensure that the African Continent will not soften its current measures to impose total isolation on the racist regime in South Africa.
- F. Continue to monitor the situation in Namibia and provide all possible assistance to the South-West African People's Organization in its struggle for a genuinely independent Namibia.
- G. Provide every assistance requested by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique in order to secure peace for their people.
- H. Provide every possible help to the frontline countries to enable them to withstand Pretoria's campaign of aggression and disruption and maintain their backing of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

24. We call on all compassionate nations to support this program of action as a necessary step to eliminate the system of apartheid and to turn South Africa into a unified, democratic, and nonracist country.

Chad

Habre, Delegation Leave for Iraq

AB1908201289 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Aug 89

["Press Communiqué" from the Presidency of the Republic]

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, will from 19-22 August 1989 make an official visit to Iraq at the invitation of his brother, General Saddam Husayn, the president of the Republic of Iraq. The head of state is accompanied by a large delegation which includes (Ayengue Baolieu Jean), the first deputy chairman of the National Consultative Council; Acheikh Ibn Oumar, minister of foreign relations; Adoum Moussa Seif, minister of information and civic orientation; Amos Reoulanger, minister of commerce and industry; Bichara Idriss Hagggar, member of the Executive Bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] Council; Moumine Togoï Hamadi, member of the UNIR Central Committee; and (Ahmed Moussa Bei), the permanent under-secretary of the president of the Republic.

It should be acknowledged that the head of state's visit to Iraq is an important one since Iraq has always sided with Chad in most of its hard times. It should also be recalled that Iraq played a major role in the reconciliation between the government of the Third Republic and most of the opposition, the major group being the Patriotic Front led by the current minister of foreign relations, Acheikh Ibn Oumar. The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, has therefore left Ndjamena to visit a friendly and brotherly country.

Sao Tome and Principe

Treason Trial of Coup Plotters Ends

AB1808214589 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The treason trial in Sao Tome has now come to an end. Forty-three men have been accused for taking part in a failed coup attempt in Sao Tome and Principe in March. It was all a bit of a farce involving an alleged invasion by ill-armed and ill-equipped men, and most of them have pointed the finger at a lawyer as their ringleader. From Sao Tome, Eugene Mendeces telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The trial lasted 3 weeks, and all the accused were heard during the proceedings. Coup leader Alfonso dos Santos, a Portuguese lawyer, was blamed by all the others for having persuaded them to take part in a misguided enterprise by dishonest means. Through the court, the accused asked Sao Tome President Pinto da Costa's pardon and pleaded for their own release on the basis that they were cheated and mistreated while supposedly employed by the phantom company, Agro Pêche of Gabon, which was set up by Dos Santos as a front for the coup operations.

The court appeared to show some sympathy toward the accused. In their summing up, the judges said that with the exception of coup leader Alfonso dos Santos, they were mostly poor people who were paid low and irregular salaries by him. However, the court said that the allegation that they had been led into believing they were protected by magical powers had not been proved.

As for coup leader Dos Santos, the judges concluded he had indeed tried to instill into the subordinates the belief that they would carry out a successful coup. But the court also ruled that the coup attempt could not strictly be considered an attempted armed invasion since the invasion group had only four pistols between them and most of them had no military training and did not know how to handle the guns. [end recording]

Zaire

Angolan Team Arrives for Cooperation Talks

AB1908112589 Dakar PANA in French 0915 GMT
19 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Aug (AZAP/PANA)—A 16-member Angolan delegation comprising 7 provincial governors and led by Jorge Barros Chimpuati, a member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and governor of Cabinda Province, arrived here yesterday to participate in the meeting of the Angola-Zaire subcommittee on the movement of persons and goods. The meeting will make preparations for the upcoming meeting in Kinshasa of the joint commission of the reactivation of cooperation between the two countries. This meeting will be presided over by the Zairian deputy first secretary of state and commissioner for citizens' rights and liberties, Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi. The Angolan delegation will be led by Pedro de Castro van Dunem, the Angolan minister for external relations. The Zairian ambassador to Luanda arrived in Kinshasa on the same day to attend the meeting.

Ethiopia

Sudanese Government, SPLM Meet in Addis Ababa

EA1908210089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Aug 89

[Text] The first round of talks between the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] opened at the Ghion Hotel today. On this, the first round of talks since the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, NSRCC, came to power, our news reporter, Debebe Dufera, reports as follows. The reader is Tesfaye Mekbib:

The talks which opened at the Ghion Hotel between the Sudanese Government and the SPLM this evening are the first since the new Sudanese Government came to power. Although the discussions are the first between the two sides, it is not yet known whether they will touch on the earlier agreement reached by the SPLM and the Sudanese ministerial committee.

According to the chairman of the Sudanese Government delegation, Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, inasmuch as soon after taking power in the country the NSRCC's first steps were halting the war in southern Sudan which has caused suffering to many Sudanese, bringing about peace in the country, and struggling for peace and justice in the country, the NSRCC is fully willing to negotiate with the SPLM to attain the above objectives.

Commander Lam Akol Ajawin, chairman of the SPLM delegation, said: We are attending the dialogue with open minds to hear exactly what the Sudanese Government delegates have to say about peace and security in Sudan in their program.

Sudan Press Agency Report

EA2008201789 Khartoum SUNA in English
1625 GMT 20 Aug 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 August—The first round of talks between the Sudanese Government delegation and representatives of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, SPLM, have started here today.

Member of the National Salvation Revolutionary Council, NSRC, Col Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, headed the Sudanese Government delegation while Dr Lam Akol headed the delegation of the rebel SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]. The opening session, attended by journalists, started yesterday and lasted for 25 minutes. The two delegations agreed on forming a committee comprising three members from each side to prepare the agenda.

Head of the government delegation, Col al-Amin, has confirmed the government's keenness to end the bloodshed in the country. The problem of war is the prime question of the country, he said in his address before the

session. He urged the two sides to approach the peace talks with open hearts and minds. He went on to call on the two sides to do their utmost to realise peace in the country.

Col al-Amin has enumerated the goodwill steps taken by the government since it came to power. He pinpointed that the media campaign has been halted, relief operations allowed to continue and contact with the rebels with the aim of reaching peace has been established. He said these efforts are aiming to prepare the ground for a lasting peace in the country. Al-Amin said these government efforts are indivisible from the international peace drive. Col al-Amin said the two sides hold identical views with regards to their keenness for establishing peace and with regards to the unity of the country.

Meanwhile, rebel representative Dr Lam Akol has stressed that the SPLA would sit for any peace talks based on the previous peace initiatives concluded since 1986 in Koka Dam, and in 1988 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He said his movement would do its utmost for the realisation of peace.

Eritrean Factions Agree to YAR Mediation

LD2208125689 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Kuwait 22 Aug (KUNA)—Five Eritrean armed factions accepted a Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) mediation offer to enter into direct negotiations with the Ethiopian Government aimed at reaching a just, peaceful solution for the Eritrean issue.

Eritrean sources told KUNA here today that Yemeni officials met the leaders of these factions in Sanaa this week and stressed to them that the unity of the Eritrean stance contribute to the success of the efforts aimed at solving this problem and at ending the bloody war that has continued for 28 years and has led to hundreds of thousands of dead and injured from both sides.

The meetings were attended by the leaders of the following Eritrean factions:

1. ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] - National Council,
2. ELF-PLF [Eritrean Liberation Front/People's Liberation Forces],
3. ELF-RC [Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council],
4. ELF-EUNC [Eritrean Liberation Front-Eritrean Unified National Council]
5. ELF [as received]

These sources said that the factions have reviewed in detail the developments of the Eritrean issue and deeply analyzed the factors around it and the effects of the international policies in the region.

The sources said that the leaders agreed on the following:

1. To accept the YAR mediation between them and Ethiopia for the sake of reaching a just and peaceful solution to the Eritrean issue, provided that coordination with Sudan, the other Arab countries, and all peace and freedom loving countries will take place in this matter;
2. To form a single Eritrean delegation to handle the negotiations with the Ethiopian Government on the basis of a united concept among the Eritrean squads;
3. To agree to the union of the five squads in a single national union;
4. The delegations of the five squads are to return to their leaderships to complete, specify the details, and name of the agreed national union.

A statement issued by these squads appealed to the Eritrean masses and friends of Eritrea to support the patriotic stance of these squads by amassing all energies under the umbrella of national unity and to gather around the declared patriotic principles.

The assistant of the Ethiopian president and member of the Central Committee of the ruling Workers Party has announced that negotiations with some Eritrean squads will commence on 7 September.

The official, who visited Kuwait within a tour which will include Saudi Arabia and UAE [United Arab Emirates], said that the negotiations will be held without prior conditions.

Eritrean sources said that the Ethiopian negotiating position, which is unconditional and based on six points, stemmed from regional and international considerations within the process of solving the armed conflicts in the world.

EPLF, Sudan Leader Agree To 'Expand' Relations
EA2108194889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] A high-level Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] delegation, led by EPLF Secretary General Comrade Isayas Afeworki, has met the Sudanese leader, General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, for talks.

Comrade Ali Said Abd Allah, Politburo member of the EPLF and head of foreign relations, was also present at the meeting with the Sudanese Government, held on 18 August.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations between the EPLF and the Sudanese Government, the situation and developments in Eritrea and the Horn of Africa, continental issues and regional issues, and ways of resolving the Eritrean issue peacefully [words indistinct].

The two sides agreed that the EPLF and the Sudanese Government would expand their relations, that the Sudanese Government should have a role in the EPLF/Ethiopia peace talks, and that it is important for the Sudanese Government to take part in this process.

On 22 July, Comrade Isayas Afeworki and Comrade Ali Said Abd Allah had returned to our liberated areas from a tour of the United States, Europe, Australia [words indistinct].

Kenya

Official Says Border Area Now Secure

EA2208123689 Nairobi KNA in English 0930 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Lodwar, 22nd August—The Turkana DC [district commissioner], Mr Suleiman Toyya, has assured residents in the newly created Lokichoggio Division that the security in the area is now adequate and they should not live in fear any more.

Addressing a big baraza [public meeting] at Lokichoggio Town yesterday, the DC told the people to concentrate on development activities and stop worrying about their security, as the government was fully in control of that. The area was bombed by a plane from a foreign country in March this year, killing four people.

Mr Toyya also asked chiefs to convene weekly barazas in their areas to inform wananchi [citizens] of government programmes.

Flanked by the area MP, Turkana North, Mr Japheth Ekiador, an assistant minister for co-operative development, Mr Peter Ejore, and the MP for Turkana South, Mr Peter Angelei, the DC told the residents of the area to flush out suspicious aliens and report them to police or chiefs, noting that if such people are left to stay around, they could easily pose some danger in the area. In this regard, he asked chiefs to screen thoroughly all identity card applicants to ensure only genuine Kenyans were issued with the cards.

On smuggling along the international borders, the DC urged drivers to sell essential commodities like sugar, hides and skins only within the Kenya borders. Lokichoggio area borders Uganda and Sudan.

On the forthcoming population census [24 and 25 August] the DC called on all those who might have crossed into neighbouring countries to return and be enumerated.

Uganda

* Museveni on Foreign Relations, Local Issues

34040001 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic

19 Jun 89 pp 10-12

[Interview With Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni by Muhammad Abu-Shawk; date, place not given; "In Comprehensive Interview With AL-DUSTUR, President Yoweri Museveni: I Have no Opinion on What Garang Does"; first paragraph is AL-DUSTUR introduction]

[Text] Since its independence, Uganda has been exposed to instability reflected in the form of bloody political tremors that have claimed the lives of thousands of Ugandans. In addition to the human losses, the country has incurred enormous economic and social losses. President Yoweri Museveni represents a significant turning point in Uganda's modern history. He is the leader of the first resistance movement to gain control in an African country after independence. He is also the first political leader from South Uganda to attain power in Kampala, which had been monopolized by the northern politicians. Above and beyond all this, he is a man who possesses political and intellectual capabilities that have made him eligible to be the subject of consensus by all Ugandans. AL-DUSTUR met the Ugandan president in a dialogue session on Uganda and on his opinion of the conditions in the neighboring Sudan—a session which produced this interview:

[AL-DUSTUR] Throughout recent years, Uganda's economic and social conditions drew international media attention as a result of the domestic tensions and wars. What is your evaluation of the current conditions in Uganda?

[Museveni] Politically, the current conditions in Uganda are excellent. For the first time in our country's history, we have been able to develop national consensus on national priorities. In the past, Uganda was afflicted with maladies of political dissension. The disagreements were at times tribal in nature and at other times religious in nature. This is the first time in Uganda's modern history that a political authority has succeeded in building a political base that is not divided against itself. This has enabled us to achieve a reasonable and acceptable degree of national concord. The elections held in our country recently have reaffirmed this concord, as evidenced by the fact that it was observed that there was great popular interest in participating in the elections. This is at the level of the political front.

As for the economic front, we inherited an extremely bad situation. Even though we are a country rich in natural resources, these resources were not exploited in the people's interest. Moreover, they were not exploited rationally. Even when it came to arable land, we exploited a small part of it, not to mention other resources. In any case, this is not the main problem facing us. There is the problem of the infrastructure,

considering that roads, railroads, electricity, water, communications and other facilities were destroyed. The social infrastructure, such as schools and hospitals, also was destroyed. Even those that were not destroyed did not operate with reasonable efficiency. Factories stopped producing and financial institutions were in a very poor condition. These are the conditions we inherited. Despite all this, Ugandans were not starving to death, because nature has granted Uganda vast capabilities to produce food.

We began confronting these poor conditions by drafting a plan for the maintenance and rehabilitation of a number of factories that produce important goods and needs, such as beverages and textiles. We have achieved self-sufficiency in some of these, such as carbonated beverages, and we are now planning to achieve self-sufficiency in cement, preserved meats, leathers, and other goods. We have been importing all these commodities with hard currency.

Moreover, we have focused our attention on the infrastructure, and we have succeeded in maintaining a considerable part of our roads, railroads, and electricity and water facilities. Roads of all kinds are very important to our economy because we are an agricultural country primarily. We need new roads to deliver our agricultural production to consumers inside and outside the country. We are the world's fifth largest coffee producer. Therefore, we need to import large trucks to transport coffee and other foodstuffs.

Even though we produce enormous quantities of food, we lose vast sums of money because we produce for local consumption, not for export. We are now trying to encourage our citizens to produce for export. In addition to our conventional exports, namely coffee, tea, and tobacco, we encourage our citizens to export beans, maize, soybeans, peanuts, fish and fish derivatives, meats, leather products, and other commodities.

We are also interested in the storage issue because storage represents a very big problem for us. Even though we produce large quantities of food, our storage capacity is very small. Consequently, we lose a large part of the production.

We are also interested in construction and building projects, and we seek to achieve the highest possible road and building-construction capability.

As a result of these interests, we have achieved some good results. We are, for example, producing one-third of our sugar needs and we are now planning for self-sufficiency.

We are faced with problems that are facing most Third-World countries. They are problems emanating from fluctuation in the prices of the raw materials we produce. A small change in the price of a kilogram of coffee may cause us a loss of \$150 million annually. Simultaneously, the prices of the manufactured goods we need are rising

constantly. Therefore, we believe that we must confront this issue seriously. Because of certain historical conditions, we produce at times goods that are not needed by the world. But after 20 years of independence, this situation must end. We have to export processed goods instead of raw materials. This is why we plan to process our agricultural products so that we may export them in their ready-to-consume form. This requires us to plan and to work to develop our engineering and manufacturing capabilities.

Our social problems are fully tied to economic conditions. This is why the emphasis is now put on solving the economic problems. However, we have spent vast sums of money on projects of a social nature. We have been able to carry out a child immunization program which has resulted in reducing infant mortality from 120 per 1,000 infants to 70 per 1,000 infants in 3 years. We aspire to make greater efforts in the educational and other fields.

Kenya-Uganda Conflict

[AL-DUSTUR] Uganda and Kenya are two neighboring countries, but there is an ongoing conflict between them. What are the causes of this conflict?

[Museveni] There is no conflict between Kenya as a country and Uganda as a country. If some tensions and disagreements surface, they are attributable to the people in charge. There is no conflict of interests between Kenya and Uganda, because their interests are interconnected. In any case, the people in charge and the manner in which they manage their countries' affairs may create false and fabricated tensions. This is why I don't like it when it is said that there is a conflict between Kenya and Uganda or between Uganda and Sudan. All this is manufactured by the rulers in these countries.

The background of the current tension between Kenya and Uganda can be attributed to three things:

First, some Kenyan leaders instructed the Kenyan press, especially in September 1986, to begin giving us lengthy lectures on how to manage our country's affairs. This press began to tell us: "Don't do this, do that...." I don't think that governments can be run in this manner. We have not and we do not lecture any circle on how to run its country's affairs. Consequently, we do not want any lectures on how to run our country.

Second, there is a more serious issue which concerns the endeavors of some Kenyan leaders to threaten and shake our country's stability. We did not say much about this in the past, but the time has now come to expose this matter, because we possess a great deal of proof of the involvement of a number of Kenyan officials in plots to threaten our country's stability and security. This problem is, in fact, more serious than the first one. Together, the two problems represent the two faces of the

same coin, namely intervention in our internal affairs. We will not accept or permit any intervention in our internal affairs, whether in words or in deeds.

Third, some Kenyan leaders are not aware of the real situation in Uganda currently. They make completely mistaken calculations and they underestimate our capability. If it weren't so, then I ask: "How could they dare commit the acts they perpetrate against us?"

As for the accusations made by the Kenyans about our invading their territories or shelling some parts of Kenya, I wish to clarify the following:

There are some tribes on the Kenya-Uganda-Sudan border that specialize in livestock rustling. This is an ancient custom to which these tribes have turned because of ignorance and of the lack of economic development in their regions. These tribes raid neighboring tribes in Uganda and do the same to neighboring tribes in Kenya. With certain security measures, we have been able on our part to put an end to these tribes' activities inside our country. Consequently, they turned to stealing from neighboring Kenya. So this is a security problem primarily, and it can be dealt with through diplomatic channels. I don't know why the Kenyans insist on considering this activity a Ugandan military invasion. We have not done planning for these tribes, have not encouraged them, and have not plotted with them. This is an ordinary action that can be confronted with coordination between the two countries. We, for example, are subjected to raids of this sort by Sudan's (?Tibwaysa) tribes. Should we consider this a Sudanese invasion of our territories? Definitely not.

In any case, well-known Kenyan tribes do the same thing in Uganda. We believe that these are security, not political, matters and cannot be a justification for poor relations between two neighboring countries.

As for a certain Kenyan region being raided by the Ugandan air force, I wish to assert that our air force has not raided any Kenyan region. I also wish to announce here that the world intelligence agencies and the Kenyan authorities know for certain who did the raiding, and I need not identify this party. But I am certain that the Kenyan authorities know who it is.

It is certain that we have suffered economically as a consequence of the estrangement between us and Kenya. But I wish to assert that Kenya cannot stifle us. It is true that we import and export via Mombasa Port in Kenya. But we do not do so free of charge, and Kenya does not offer us this service out of compassion. They also lose, because we pay vast sums of money for using Mombasa and Kenya's roads. It is a dual loss for both countries.

Regime's Experiment

[AL-DUSTUR] Mr President, the African countries have now either chosen the liberal path or the path of the despotic central government as a system of government. Where does Uganda place itself?

[Museveni] We are in a third, and different, group. We are trying to build our own system of government. This is why you find that we adopt the joint economic system which consists of the public and private sectors. Politically, while we have chosen the system of one person, one vote, we have also adopted the system of free options. Because of our historical conditions, we insist on achieving some sort of national consensus and order, and we reject cheap political methods.

We are very interested in our experiment, which we have called the Resistance Committees. These committees are selected from bottom to top by direct election. This unique form was established during the period when we were in the jungle fighting the previous regime. The elections were held recently, and we formed the National Resistance Council, which is the equivalent of a parliament, of 470 representatives, most of whom were elected, in addition to the historical leaders who fought in the jungle and to women's representatives who were elected on a regional basis.

We do not claim that our political system is unique. We have borrowed some of its components from here and there. But we have employed these components in a manner that befits our needs, particularly the need to achieve national unity in our country as a result of our past experience of internecine fighting and division.

Elections Without Slogans

[AL-DUSTUR] But, Mr President, has the election experiment proven how strong and effective this system is?

[Museveni] It is a very strong and effective system, undoubtedly. The election we held was one of the freest elections in the world. The masses' attitude was positive and enthusiastic. On our part, we tried to organize the election in a way different from the previous opportunistic ways. It is well known that it is possible to allow all people to participate in the election process while denying them the exercise of their actual power by employing opportunistic methods, such as money, religious loyalties and other elements.

This is why our election process was not coupled with slogans, election propaganda, the use of money and influence, or other methods. Therefore, the elections were not only free, but we also tried to prevent exploitation of any kind, be it financial exploitation, exploitation with false promises or exploitation with tribal or regional loyalty.

Discharging Army

[AL-DUSTUR] We hear numerous conflicting reports and pieces of information on the conditions in northern Uganda. Is there a real rebellion in northern Uganda, and has the general amnesty you declared recently achieved any positive results?

[Museveni] The rebellion was a relatively major security and military problem in 1986 and 1987 but never a political problem at any time because that rebellion had no specific political program around which it could rally the masses.

The current remnants of the rebellion are, fundamentally, a security problem emanating from a historical situation. Uganda is the only country in the world whose army was discharged four times within the space of a few years. This happened when Idi Amin was in control, when Idi Amin was toppled, when a coup was staged against Obote and, finally, when we gained power. Therefore, there were nearly 40,000 unemployed former troops living in the jungle or in neighboring countries. Some of them were encouraged by foreign forces to work against their country. Our situation is largely similar to the situation in Mozambique where the rebellion has relied on the remnants of the Portuguese Army, most of whom are Africans. The rebellion in north and northeast Uganda was a major rebellion in 1987. But we confronted it with a popular and military mobilization. With the popular mobilization, the rebellion was isolated and blockaded militarily. Thus, it has been confined to a part of one of the northeastern provinces, i.e. to less than one-third of the province. It is a rebellion doomed to failure because it represents the remnants of the previous regime which lost its power because it misused it. It was natural for the rebels not to receive any [positive] popular response to their projections.

The general amnesty has achieved great success. Thousands of rebels have returned to normal life and the rebellion is now confined to less than one-third of Gulu Province in the northeast, as I have already said.

War in Southern Sudan

[AL-DUSTUR] In this connection, Mr President, people in Sudan talk about a warm relationship that binds you to John Garang who is leading the war in southern Sudan. Do you plan to use this relationship to develop the peace efforts now being made in Sudan?

[Museveni] Let us first talk about my relationship with Dr John Garang. We were colleagues at the university in Dar es Salaam and we were both members of the university student movement. Fellowship at university does not mean that I support his political visions. The problem Garang raises is in the crux of Sudanese politics. Therefore, I say I cannot interfere in it to any degree.

In any case, when speaking of Sudan's problem, we must first be utterly clear and accurate. These national issues can only be solved by the Sudanese people themselves. I believe that it is a wrong assumption to ask me or somebody else to intervene in such internal affairs. However, this does not preclude my offering advice on the basis of our experience and of our being neighbors.

It is mainly the duty of the Sudanese themselves to establish peace in Sudan. However, if the matter concerns making available the requirements needed for this, and if the Sudanese wish, for example, to meet here, then

we will not hesitate to provide all the resources for the purpose. We can also help them with advice and by familiarizing them with the outcome of our experience in this area.

We are very interested in peace in Sudan. If peace prevails in South Sudan, it will be very beneficial to us in Uganda because we will be able to increase trade with Sudan and can exploit the land and river route from the town of Nimule to Alexandria. It is a route which we used in the past and which, we believe, will spare us great hardship.

Pik Botha Willing To Discuss ANC Proposals
MB2208133589 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha says South Africa will not be upset if the ANC [African National Congress] settlement plan comes up for discussion during talks between himself, F.W. de Klerk, and Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda.

This follows the adoption yesterday of the plan by a committee of the OAU. Botha says if the document comes up for discussion it would be handled in the same way as any [word indistinct] problem which had come up in meetings with foreign powers such as the Soviets, Cubans, and Angolans.

Botha says the South African view on the ANC is clear. He feels it doesn't matter what African leaders do when he meets them. OAU sources say it is certain the ANC document will be tabled for discussion when Kaunda meets De Klerk in Livingstone on Monday [28 August].

ANC Official: Relations With Kaunda 'Excellent'
MB2208110489 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 22 Aug 89

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday, 13 African heads of state were holding their meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, to consider what should happen if the ANC [African National Congress] agreed to negotiate with the South African Government. The ANC itself was represented at top level, but the ANC's officials there also found themselves having to respond to reports that the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, had ordered the ANC to move its headquarters from Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, to somewhere else.

Well, yesterday evening, on the line to Harare, Caroline Dempster asked the ANC's spokesman for foreign affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, if it was true that they had been asked to leave Zambia.

[Begin recording] [Mbeki] No, no, no. There is absolutely no truth to that statement, no truth at all to those reports. It is purely somebody's figment of the imagination.

[Dempster] But is the ANC in fact transferring some of its cadres from Zambia to other countries? Tanzania, perhaps?

[Mbeki] The ANC has been constructing a resettlement area in Tanzania since 1984. It is an area which was land [pauses] a piece of land that was granted to us by the Tanzanian Government and where we could resettle our people as well as run vocational training programs. There are no particularly new measures that have been taken to move our people from Zambia or anywhere.

[Dempster] So, how would you describe the ANC's relationship with President Kaunda at this particular time?

[Mbeki] Oh, I think the relations are excellent. No problem of any kind. They are very good.

[Dempster] Even though there is going to be a meeting with the South African president-designate, F. W. de Klerk, on Monday [28 August]?

[Mbeki] Well, President Kaunda did inform the Frontline states, in our presence—we were there—that he, as president of the Republic of Zambia, wanted to hear from De Klerk what he means practically when he talks about being committed to ending apartheid.

[Dempster] In fact, one of the chief items on the agenda of this meeting in Harare is the plan that the ANC is putting forward as the basis of possible negotiations with the South African Government. You are seeking the support of the Frontline states. Is this because you fear being preempted by the National Party [NP], by F.W. de Klerk?

[Mbeki] Well, as you know, the issue of negotiations has become very topical. Everybody talks about it. De Klerk talks about it. Mrs Thatcher talks about it. All manner of people talk about it and it is clear to us that, given the role and position and so on of the ANC with the regard to the South African struggle, the ANC of course needed to make a comment on the issue.

[Dempster] What is there in the plan of the ANC that would bring the South African Government to the negotiating table?

[Mbeki] Well, I think the point should be made that the issue that ourselves and the OAU are addressing is the issue of the intensification of the struggle to end apartheid. That is the central question, and if De Klerk wants to talk negotiations, then it must be negotiations to end apartheid.

[Dempster] When you talk about the intensification of the struggle, do you mean the armed struggle that the ANC is currently waging?

[Mbeki] All forms of struggle, including the armed struggle. Most certainly, yes, including the armed struggle, but also the political struggles, like the political struggles that are going on at home now, like the defiance campaigns and so on. Like the struggle for an international struggle for sanctions.

[Dempster] But is the ANC as committed to the armed struggle now as it was perhaps (?before) the split within the NP? There has been a lot of international pressure on the ANC to look to negotiations rather than stepping up its armed campaign.

[Mbeki] Well, the conditions which obliged the ANC to take up arms more than 20 years ago have not changed and, therefore, there is no reason at all why the ANC should want to review its position on the question of the armed struggle. Indeed, one could say the situation has got worse. So, yes, indeed, the ANC is committed to the intensification of that armed struggle and [words indistinct] will continue to do so, so long as conditions do not change, do not provide for another solution to the problem. [end recording]

Buthelezi on De Klerk: 'Like What I See So Far'
MB2108195789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1931 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Ulundi Aug 21 SAPA—A Conservative Party victory in the coming elections would spell total doom for South Africa, Inkatha leader, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today.

He told a delegation from the SA Foundation that he held no brief for the National Party [NP] or Mr F.W. de Klerk, but he said of the new NP leader: "I like what I see so far."

The occasion was a meeting between Kwazulu cabinet ministers and deputy ministers and members of the foundation's council, including the president, Mr Warren Clewlow, the director-general, Mr Kurt von Schirmding, and chairmen of various leading companies.

Dr Buthelezi said there was no time for another "disastrous constitutional blunder" like the present tri-cameral system. The principle of universal adult franchise had first to be accepted—and then such matters as proportional representation could be talked about without threatening fundamental democratic principles.

"Unless we have a constitution under which we can develop national unity, so that we have the national will to mobilise forces in a fight against poverty, ignorance and disease, democracy is doomed in this country...that is why a CP victory in the September 6 election will spell total doom for South Africa."

Dr Buthelezi said he was opposed to the National Party because of its retention of the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts: "I hold no brief for Mr F.W. de Klerk, and I most certainly will not carry his political bags for him. I am in business to oppose him."

Mr de Klerk's colleagues expected vision from him when former state president P.W. Botha's had dried up. "He has not been in office long enough for us to form any final judgments, but I like what I see to far," Dr Buthelezi said.

Buthelezi Reaffirms Support for Durban Peace Talks
MB2308085589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0817 GMT 23 Aug 89

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by Chief Minister Buthelezi's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday [dateline as received]—Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today that a report in certain newspapers on Monday [21 August] had incorrectly given the impression that he was critical of the UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] motives in the current peace talks involving Inkatha, of which he is president.

He was reported to have told the Inkatha Youth Brigade at the weekend that the "Inkatha/UDF/COSATU alliance was involved in the peace talks only to get power."

A reading of the text of his speech would confirm that he had made no such allegation, he said. In fact, he regarded the Durban peace talks as a demonstration of goodwill on both sides and would certainly do nothing to jeopardise the delicate discussions.

The incorrect report appeared to be a misreading of his disclosure, in the speech, of details of an ANC [African National Congress]/UDF/COSATU alliance "study document" on negotiations drawn up in Lusaka and dated July 1989.

This document related to the alliance's conditions for participation in negotiations with the SA Government and had nothing to do with the Durban peace talks.

He had read excerpts from this document which said, among other things, that the alliance would have to dictate the terms of change and that it would have to remain in control so that it could ensure that the world would have to deal with the alliance's proposals, rather than with any other initiative. The document had added that this would enable the alliance to control and direct the process (of negotiations) and to formulate a concept which did not surrender its political strategy for taking power.

It was clear, Dr Buthelezi said today, that he was talking about attitudes to negotiation, and not to the Durban peace talks. He had merely made the comment, in his weekend speech, that the Lusaka document had been drawn up and dated after the Durban talks involving Inkatha, the UDF and COSATU had started.

Cape Town Incidents Linked to Defiance Campaign
MB2308093889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0930 GMT 23 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town Aug 23 SAPA—A fire engine attempting to put out a barricade of burning tyres in Athlone was stoned, causing damage estimated at several thousand rands, in one of a spate of incidents in the Cape Peninsula linked to the defiance campaign. Most of the incidents yesterday involved high schools.

The fire engine was called at 2.15 pm to extinguish a burning barricade in Belgravia Road, Athlone, but constant stoning by a group of youths prevented firemen from dousing the flames, a Fire Department spokesman said.

Fire Officer Kenny Marais of the Wynberg Division said today he and his team of five men had been sent to extinguish burning tyres in Jan Smuts Drive, and had been told about a second fire in Belgravia Road. "When we arrived there were quite a number of tyres burning in the road. We were about to extinguish the fire when about 300 schoolchildren started stoning us, and we had to pull out in a hurry." The engine's beacon, one headlight and driver's mirrors were smashed and it was dented "all round," he added.

Tyres were also burning outside Rylands High in Athlone as police directed traffic.

At one of many incidents at schools yesterday, Sunnyside primary pupils had to be led off the West End Sportsground in Athlone when teargas was fired on to the field during a tournament. A father who had come to see his son play said teargas canisters had landed in the middle of a girls' hockey match. "The kids didn't know what was going on," he said. The incident was confirmed by a teacher at the school, who said: "Our kids were caught in the cross-fire and we abandoned the match".

Teargas was also fired into Valhalla Park Senior Secondary School, where pupils from schools in Bishop Lavis were holding a rally, according to the Reverend Ralph Meyer of St Nicholas Anglican Church, Elsies River.

Kasselsvlei Senior Secondary in Bellville South and Uitsig Secondary, Ravensmead, were both closed for the day after a meeting in the quadrangle was dispersed.

Pupils and teachers were dispersed after a rally at Crossroads No. 3 High School, a teacher said.

Defiance Campaign Surfaces in Factories
MB2208114489 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 22 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] The defiance campaign by the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] has begun to surface in factories with workers coming out against alleged discriminatory policies practised by managements.

The COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-affiliated Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) said hundreds of black workers at a Janssen Pharmaceuticals plant in Johannesburg had begun to defy a company ruling that they clock in when they began their work shift.

"All workers who are obliged to clock in are black. The majority who work without clocking in are white.

Our membership considers this to be a discriminatory practice and therefore, is defying it," the union said.

However, management had warned CWIU members they faced dismissal if they did not clock in today.

"When our members refused to clock in this morning, management prevented them from commencing work. Only after negotiations were our members allowed to work. But management warned of "mass dismissals if they did the same tomorrow," said the union.

Janssen Pharmaceuticals could not comment immediately, as the executive director was out of town.

World's Choice: Back Peaceful or Violent Change
MB2208183389 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Station commentary: "Negotiation and the ANC"]

[Text] What people abroad need to weigh up carefully about the South African situation is the commitment of the ANC [African National Congress] to the so-called armed struggle, and the government's commitment to the peaceful negotiation of a new constitutional dispensation for the country. Both positions have been spelled out recently.

In Harare this week the Organization of African Unity committee on southern Africa adopted the ANC's draft document on negotiation. The document states the ANC's five minimum conditions for talks with the South African Government. It also supports the right to pursue the armed struggle and intensify economic sanctions against South Africa. The armed struggle is a euphemism for terrorist activity and the promoting of violence and unrest aimed at making South Africa ungovernable. It is seen as a prelude to the revolutionary transformation of the country into a socialist state.

Among the ANC's conditions for entering into negotiations with the government is the lifting of the state of emergency in the country. This state of emergency was declared precisely to thwart the ANC's attempts to make the country ungovernable and promote a revolutionary climate. The government has stated its wish to lift the state of emergency, but it says it will do so only when the revolutionary threat has dissipated.

South Africa's new leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, recently made his position clear regarding negotiation for a new constitutional dispensation for the country. He said the government would not negotiate with those who promoted terrorism and violence. As long as the ANC persisted with its present policy it excluded itself from the negotiations [words indistinct] for a new and just South Africa was the need for intensive dialogue in order to achieve meaningful negotiation. It was the government's aim to engage recognized leaders of all South African peoples who are committed to peaceful solutions in talks about political and socio-economic systems for a new South Africa. Mr De Klerk said the government would not decline to talk to people who differed from it, as it was only through real interaction that basic understanding could be achieved among the peoples of the country. However, it was not prepared to compromise with terrorism and violence. In essence, the outside world has the choice between supporting peaceful or violent change in South Africa.

Spokesman Denies Overflight Rights Suspended

MB2208164889 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Air Force says the air corridor over South African territory between Matsapha airport [in Swaziland] and Harare airport is not closed.

The spokesman was reacting in Pretoria to statements by officials of the Royal Swazi Air Service that overflying rights over South African territory have been suspended, and that this also affects Mozambican flights.

The Air Force spokesman said that some aircraft usually divert from their normal flight path and use a shorter route through military airspace. He said permission to such flights are given on an ad hoc basis, but could be refused for security reasons.

UDF, COSATU Officials Attend OAU Meeting

MB2208111689 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Members of the Mass Democratic Movement have made a surprise visit to Zimbabwe. They have met several African leaders to brief them on the situation in South Africa. The delegation has become the first internal South African group to take part in an OAU meeting. The UDF's [United Democratic Front] Murphy Morobe explains their visit.

[Begin Morobe recording] As a combined UDF and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] delegation, we have had the unprecedented honor to be the first internal-based South African organizations to attend a formal OAU meeting. In this case, it was the historic occasion of the unanimous adoption of the first detailed plan for a process to achieve peace in South Africa. We have contributed to the development of this declaration and fully support its content, which meets the aspirations of all peace-loving South Africans. [end recording]

Also in the delegation were the UDF's Raymond Suttner, who broke his restriction orders to be in Harare, and trade unionist Moses Mayekiso.

***Right-Wing Political Groupings Outlined**

34000747c Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 2 Jul 89 p 13

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] Just three months away from a general election that most analysts agree is "crucial," South Africa's political Right seems more divided than ever.

In May 1987, when the cry went up from voters on the Right of the National Party for a unified onslaught against the Government, the country sat back and watched as right-wing leaders squabbled—and ended up fighting one another.

Two years later, it seems little has changed.

Still the Right seems unable to emulate forces to the Left of the Government, who successfully launched the Democratic Party. Personal differences, even animosities, still riddle relationships among rightwing leaders.

In 1987 Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party (CP) successfully called the bluff of Jaap Marais's Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP): the CP went into the election with no pact or agreement with the HNP and came out with more seats than critics thought was possible. The HNP was left empty-handed.

The CP has proved without doubt that it is the major player, but now has been challenged by extremist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche standing as an independent in Rustenburg.

This week, in a full Alberton Town Hall, Mr TerreBlanche made a "final request" to Dr Treurnicht for right-wing unity "while the death-rattle of our folk sounds," including a parliamentary seat for Mr Marais "so we can give F. W. de Klerk hell in Parliament."

And the HNP and AWB have become friendlier, in an obvious effort to show some form of unity against the heavyweight CP.

Pretoria, spawning vessel of many ultra-right groups, cultural bodies and think-tanks, has been the birthplace of at least four new right-wing organisations this year.

The latest of them, the Boere-Vryheidsbeweging (Boer Liberation Movement), headed by Unisa educationist Professor Alkmaar Swart, is the result of the suspension of four of the AWB's Grootraad members after Terre-Blanche was involved in the Paardekraal fiasco in December.

It brings the number of right-wing parties and splinter groups to about 14, not counting the Wit Wolwe, whose existence is in dispute, and the Kappiekommando, which may comprise no more than Marie van Zyl's one-woman band.

A brief lexicon of the groups runs as follows, with estimates of strength by Professor Janice Grobbelaar, Unisa sociologist, and Richard Humphries of the Wits Centre of Policy Studies.

The next move in what a writer like Paul Theroux might call the Great Right-wing Bazaar? Professor Grobbelaar thinks the "logical unfolding" of the rightist parties will be a radical movement towards "partition and a smaller white South Africa."

And their chances of success? The Treurnichts and TerreBlanches are confident they will rule the country, if not in September, then after the next election.

But most observers say it takes a huge imagination even to think that this handful of right-wingers, in the face of opposition from 50 million blacks, coloured and Indians, the Nats, the DP [Democratic Party] and other left-wing whites, could possibly lead South Africa into the 21st century.

Treurnicht's CP: Top of the Pops

Conservative Party led by Dr Andries Treurnicht. Since 1987 the Official Opposition, in control of the largest land area of the Transvaal and top of the pops among the right wing. Eugene TerreBlanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, predicts it will win between 50 and 60 seats in September, but will remain in opposition in a hung Parliament with the NP and Democratic Party in coalition.

The main issue between the CP and other right-wing groups, except the HNP, is its attitude towards an all-white "volkstaat."

On this issue Dr Treurnicht is consistently ambiguous, merely using "partition" as an election slogan, but his MP for Pietersburg, Dr W. J. Snyman, said in Parliament (Hansard 5005) two months ago that a volkstaat was the policy of his party, without mentioning where the lines of partition would divide the country. Such basic obvious division in the CP could cost it votes.

ET: A Spellbinder and Crowd-Puller

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre-Blanche, a verbal spellbinder, claims the largest support of all volkstaat groups... "tens of thousands." First handicapped by his unwritten agreement with the Conservative Party not to move out of the cultural field and blow life into the AWB politically, he has now reneged on this by standing as an independent candidate for Parliament in Rustenburg.

Mr TerreBlanche's estimate of AWB following is probably hyperbole. The organisation has never disclosed official membership numbers. At one mass meeting in Pretoria the AWB filled only three-quarters of the large Skilpadsaal; its Johannesburg record is 4,000.

Its recent Rustenburg meeting drew 700, partly from a curiosity factor as many turn up merely to hear the fiery ET weave verbal poetry, evoke fears of a dark future under the NP, and call for the overthrow of an order which threatens Afrikaners.

Jaap Wants To Go Back to Verwoerd

Herstigte Nasionale Party has never supported the volkstaat idea, the main reason why mass-murderer Barend Strydom resigned from it after a long letter to leader Jaap Marais. "Such a volkstaat would have no basis historically or in international law," explains Mr Marais, quoting how the Boer leaders of 1910 accepted the union state his party consistently supports as Verwoerd's "white South Africa." To call this "baasskap" is using an archaic word no longer applicable in the 1980s, Mr Marais says. The party received almost 200,000 votes countrywide in the 1981 election, and 64,000 in 1987. Mr Marais says other differences between the HNP and the CP are that the CP supports privatisation in principle, while the HNP rejects it out of hand, and that the CP is in favour of a "council of Southern African States," similar to the NP's "constellation," while the HNP believes this amounts to "power-sharing."

Nostalgic Dream of a Volkstaat

Afrikaner-Volkswag originally formed as the cultural arm of the Conservative Party when its leaders were thrown out of the Broederbond, is at loggerheads with the CP on the question of the volkstaat. Leader Professor Carel Boshoff, a gentle academic, and his formidable wife Anna (leonine daughter of the late Dr H. F. Verwoerd), will only support the party when it throws its weight behind the volkstaat idea.

Its programme of rekindling Boer nostalgia with volksfeeste in Voortrekker dress, mass prayers and singing of Calvinist psalms and patriotic hymns such as the Transvaal Republic anthem, drew more than 25,000 to the

farm Donkerhoek on the Day of the Covenant. It overshadowed the official celebration with its crowd of only 7,000 at the Voortrekker Monument, complete with military bands, screaming jets, and P. W. Botha's oratory.

The AV has a membership of 10,000 families, or some 50,000 people, and runs a flourishing publishing branch.

In Search of Mini Boere-Kibbutzes

Die Oranjewerkers led by earnest, soft-spoken ex-missionary Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd. With his mother Betsie, widow of late premier H. F., as patron, they aim at a minimum of three white mini-states (or Boere-kibbutzes, as Robert van Tonder calls them), at Morgenon on the eastern Highveld, near Verwoerd Dam, and on the southern Cape coast, all free of any blacks except "visitors."

The southern Free State experiment at Philippolis failed as the pioneers vanished. At Morgenon a few families struggle on with one white-owned factory and two whites-only shops, and many townsfolk murmuring that the "lemoenmannetjies" are now ruining Morgenon by turning it into a "national joke."

Fewer than 40 Oranjewerkers are practising white homelands at present but widespread financial support from sympathisers helps them run a division which has issued some 20 publications in the last few years.

If Only Hitler Were Still Around...

Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB) is one of two organisations that, according to many, has brought disgrace to the Right. Its leader, Professor Johan Schabot—most of the restrictions on him fell away last week—wants to repatriate blacks, Jews, and British and admires Hitler.

He has triggered new rifts in the ultra-right by seeking an HNP seat in Nigel even though HNP leader Jaap Marais says the party already has a candidate in the constituency. When the BBB was shown the door, another followed...

Blanke Nasionale Beweging (BNB) also claims Professor Schabot as its leader, in absentia, but its acting leader, Wynand de Beer, advocates white privilege, total race separation, the fighting of "anti-white ideologies and big finance," nationalisation of key industries, coloured "bantustans." Both have tiny followings, but no membership figures are available.

Successor to Hertzog Organisation

Toekomsgesprek is a small, secret organisation of the far Right that harbours ex-Broederbonders who were suspended or resigned during the NP-CP split, when the Broederbond itself veered to the Left. It is a continuation of other super-Broederbond organisations such as Dr

Albert Hertzog's Afrikaner Orde, active during World War 2. Leading members are Dr Chris Jooste, former director of the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) and Professor Alkmaar Swart.

Boerestaat Draws Sympathy

Boerestaat Party advocated by Randburg's former mayor Robert van Tonder, who takes Israel's Ben Gurion as his model, to recreate the Transvaal, Vryheid and Free State republics.

Van Tonder claims wide support, but will not fight the general election.

"The Boerestaat movement has to be organised from the many groups that advocate it through a sort of cross-pollination," he says.

"Dr Treurnicht's promise of partition means nothing; it will lead to the same disillusion as Smuts's promise of segregation in 1924 and Dr Malan's apartheid in 1948. All right, there is great division among our volkstaat groups, but so was there among the Zionists in Israel and our own nationalist groups before 1948."

One far-rightwing leader, recalling a Boerestaat meeting, said: "They are very naive. When somebody asked what would happen to a gogga like Johannesburg in a Boerestaat, the speaker said that was easy. They'd give the Jews a 99-year lease on Johannesburg, and the blacks one on Soweto."

Strength: probably only a hundred members but many sympathisers in the Transvaal and Free State.

Prof Swart Leads His 'Pure Boers'

Boere-Vryheids-Beweging (Boer Liberation Movement) popped up last month, headed by educationist Professor Alkmaar Swart, former AWB council member.

The movement is "pure Boer" and open only to Protestant Afrikaners of Dutch, German or French descent, who are not in "alien" organisations.

It aims to "rank up" the people to form a Boerestaat. Started by four AWB dissenters it had a maiden audience of some 120.

English Outpourings

S.E.D. Brown's SA Panorama is still going strong after 20 years of English-medium right-wing outpourings, including anti-Semitism, John Birch Society xenophobia, and HNP sentiments, creating a readers' circle that fills an important intellectual niche from its Pretoria base.

A Name, but Useful to ET

Blanke Volkstaatsparty is currently no more than a name in the registry office, put there by the "cultural" AWB, possibly in case it wants to go into active party politics. It is little known, even among AWB members. Leader Eugene TerreBlanche does not want to commit himself on whether he will fight the Rustenburg seat under the aegis of the BVP or not. Strength: unknown.

Elite Think-Tank

Stigting Afrikanervryheid (Foundation for Afrikaner Liberty) has published the Volkswag's volkstaat ideas, defining its homeland in the western, central and northern Cape and the southern parts of Namibia. It is a small, elite think-tank of the Volkswag.

Business Prop for Oranjewerkers

Genootskap van Oranje-Sakekringe is a new business-leaning body founded on Republic Day to support Oranjewerkers economically, with Welkom businessman David du Plessis as president. On the executive are figures such as Oranjewerkers' president, Professor Hercules Booysen, who ran his home with white domestics, Mr H. F. Verwoerd, and some Morgenzon businessmen who have barred black customers from shops.

*** Project Launched To Unite Soweto Youth**
34000747b Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
2 Jul 89 p 15

[Article by Lulama Luti]

[Text] A project to unite Soweto youth and develop their leadership skills has been launched by the Youth Desk of the South African Black Social Workers Association (Sabswa).

Two workers from the association's Johannesburg branch, Tony Kanengone and Busi Tedile, said the project aims to give direction to youth and bring out their latent talent.

"They have great expectations which when not fulfilled make them disgruntled," explained Tedile.

According to Kanengone, the desk was established in 1978 after the 1976 student uprisings in reaction to the lack of creative activity. "The programme has now developed to the extent that it seeks to cater for their needs while they search for change.

"It seeks to unite them, thus giving direction, while at the same time promoting their latent talent." Programmes offered to the 15 Soweto youth clubs affiliated to the association's desk include career guidance, educational lessons, and leadership courses.

Lessons in these subjects are conducted at the Ipelegeng Centre on Saturdays by volunteer teachers. Tedile said the leadership courses teach leadership dynamics and instil in them a sense of responsibility.

Kanengone said it was difficult to co-ordinate the programmes. "At present, we only have a part-time co-ordinator, and those who want to help, do it in their spare time. On the other hand, youth group members, whose ages vary from 9 to 24, carry on with activities on their own and the co-ordinator comes in at an advisory level."

Asked how they catered for the needs of the youth in Soweto, both Kanengone and Tedile said their needs varied, so the association provided guidance, but was not prescriptive.

Said Kanengone: "We are not ignorant of the socio-political set-up around so we emphasise the importance of community activities."

Those interested in the Sabswa Youth Desk can phone Busi Tedile at (011) 986-2108 or 984-4284.

18 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB1808122989

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mass Defiance Campaign Heads for 'Confrontation' With State—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 August in its page 6 editorial says despite Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) claims its campaign will be nonviolent it "will result in a confrontation with the State. Clashes like those in the Western Cape between pupils and police, with the pupils putting up barricades of burning tyres and throwing stones at passing cars, and the police using tearsmoke, will spread to other areas." "It is a dreadful shame, since the MDM, its affiliates, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and SAYCO (the South African Youth Congress) believe wrongly that the government is in disarray and now is the time to give one huge shove to bring it down. This won't happen. The confrontation will merely result in more violence and counter-violence and resolve nothing."

THE STAR

Crises in White, Black Schools—"The crisis in the white school system looks worse by the day," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 August in a page 10 editorial. Schools in Johannesburg are in danger of having to close down because of declining enrollment. Meanwhile, "apartheid compels hundreds of thousands of black children to attend overcrowded, inadequate and ill-equipped schools." "In those threatened white schools

lies at least part of the solution to the intractable crisis at black schools. Blinded by ideology, the Government cannot—or will not—see it.”

BUSINESS DAY

Call for State Economic Discipline—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 August in a page 8 editorial says: “Acting President de Klerk has neatly turned the argument, usually put forward by his critics, that political change is necessary to restore investor confidence and to draw the foreign capital which is essential to growth. He makes of that argument a means of exonerating the National Party for its woeful management of the economy.” “When De Klerk says that we cannot expect a vibrant economy until we achieve a political solution and a constitutional breakthrough, he is constructing an alibi for the Finance Minister to continue on his merry, profligate way.” “It would help if government disciplined itself, brought the money supply under reasonable control, limited the reach of the bureaucracy, cut government spending, and accepted the need to repay foreign debt as a given. Self-discipline is not a complete answer, but it would help—while we wait for those ‘breakthroughs’.” **Redistribution of Wealth ‘Remarkable’—**“Were it not for the convention among civilised people that nothing good must ever be said about ‘the apartheid regime’, the redistribution of wealth which has been taking place in the stagnant South African economy might be seen as quite remarkable,” says a second editorial on the same page. Witwatersrand University Center for Policy Studies has “restored some perspective to the debate on South African poverty by pointing out the marked areas of improvement in education, wage incomes, spending on health, and other aspects of the lives of black South Africans. What remains to be pointed out is that this improvement was bound to have been much, much greater if sanctions, disinvestment, debt repayment and economic mismanagement at home had not prevented a general increase in welfare.”

SOWETAN

Government ‘Cynicism’ on Restrictions—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 August says: “The Government’s cynicism is unbelievable. On Wednesday 10 people with banned or restricted relatives presented a petition to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok demanding that their loved ones be charged or that their restriction orders be lifted. Brigadier Leon Mellet responded by saying the Minister was very sympathetic but restrictions were imposed only when he was convinced that a person was interfering with the maintenance of law and order. If the evidence is so overwhelming, why are these people not charged?” SOWETAN believes probably the “allegations made by the police against restricted people would not stand in a court of law.” **Liberal Whites Have ‘No Respect’ for Blacks—**On page 8 Joe Thloloe says in his “Perspective” column “the liberal in white South African politics is still

not ready for one person one vote. Their patronising hearts might worry a little about ‘apartheid’, but at bottom, they have no respect for blacks as humans. They never ever imagine themselves ruled by blacks. This is still the National Party recipe, and whites will be voting National Party, come September 6. F.W. de Klerk has not changed the formula.” “Does anybody get surprised when many of us, in fact the majority in this country, get the feeling we are experiencing a bad dream, with the De Klerks making ugly faces at us.”

THE WEEKLY MAIL

NP ‘Losing Grip’ on White Politics—“Despite their differences, the National Party and P.W. Botha have one thing in common—both may be losing their grip on white politics,” observes Steven Friedman in his “Worm’s Eye” column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 18-24 August. “The Conservative Party’s—and to a lesser extent, the Democratic Party’s—apparent growth means that it is no longer an act of betrayal for many whites to vote against the ruling party. The Nats are increasingly having to win white support rather than take it for granted.” Friedman also believes that whites are more “willing to cut some sort of deal with black aspirations. The extra-parliamentary movement seems to have acknowledged the fluidity of white politics—hence its greater interest in influencing important white constituencies. If it measures its success by its ability to win whites over to its goals, it may have as little joy as in the past. But if it is seeking groups more ready to drive a bargain with it than the Nat leadership, it may be pleasantly surprised.”

19 Aug Press Review

MB1908140289

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Run Up to Election ‘Rather Flat’—“With two and a half weeks to go to polling day, the election is still rather flat,” comments Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English in a page 6 editorial on 19 August. The Democratic Party (DP), says THE CITIZEN, relies “more on disaffection with the government, particularly on bread and butter issues, than on any positive response to its policies” and “is not projecting a very positive image. The DP is relying on a hung Parliament, but even DP-supporting newspapers doubt whether there will be one.” “The Conservative Party [CP] will do better than it did in the 1987 election” partly because “it has been able to make capital out of former State President P.W. Botha’s Tuynhuys chat with Nelson Mandela, suggesting the government was becoming soft on the ANC [African National Congress].” THE CITIZEN refers to P.W. Botha’s resignation and the CP’s portrait of Botha as “the hard-done-by ex-State President,” claiming “the CP is using Mr Botha to stalk the NP [National Party], hoping to bring it down. We don’t for a moment think it will

succeed, but it will gain votes, particularly on the plateland [rural areas], because of the emotional impact of events surrounding Mr Botha." Turning to the NP, THE CITIZEN describes P.W. Botha's refusal to resign as "one of the most frustrating periods for the NP and Mr de Klerk. With Mr Botha more and more invisible and in an increasingly switched off mood, the impression that there was an hiatus in government was not far off the mark." "This also affected the NP's image and thrust." "Nevertheless, Mr de Klerk has been making good impressions in his public appearances and the theme that he deserves a chance is catching on." "The battle is tough, but if the NP can muster its full strength, it will be back in power with a comfortable majority, though it will lose seats both to the Left and the Right, particularly the Right."

CAPE TIMES

'Shoddy Constitution' Fosters Presidential 'Crisis'—"The greatest failure in the presidential crisis has been that of the constitution itself," asserts a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 16 August. "The Nationalist government and its allies successfully sold this shoddy constitution to the white electorate at a referendum, arguing that it was a 'step in the right direction'. It was rushed through Parliament with indecent haste, allowing neither time nor opportunity for proper examination of all its clauses. And it places enormous power in the hands of an executive president without incorporating the constitutional safeguards and checks, such as a bill of rights, and a system of election by popular vote, which are customary in presidential constitutions." "The lesson to be learnt is that constitutions are not made in a day. Unless they command allegiance throughout the community they are not worth the paper they are written on." CAPE TIMES, referring to Acting State President F.W. de Klerk, asks: "Is he prepared to guarantee, in this election campaign, that the office he seems destined to occupy will indeed be stripped of its awesome powers? Or is the National Party prepared to run the risk of another presidential brouhaha before it gets round to exchanging the present ill-conceived constitution for one which has the consent of the people and places democratic limits on executive power?"

NEW NATION

'Discipline' Must Govern Response to Township Violence—"In recent months people in the townships have been living under a reign of terror perpetrated by armed thugs," points out a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 18-24 August. "The authorities have been conspicuous by their lack of effective intervention regarding these incidents. They cannot claim they do not know what is going on." NEW NATION blames the "umbrella of the state of emergency," claiming "the disruption of democratic structures through the emergency" has "given rise to this new type of vigilante activity. The emergency has given crime a new definition—it is any action of the community to

resist apartheid—and yet acts of lawlessness are committed with impunity." "If the state will not protect the ordinary citizen, then it is time for all of us to devise ways of protecting ourselves and our community life. In the process, it is important for young militants to understand that acts of retribution are often in conflict with our chosen path of struggle. Our reactions must at all times be governed by discipline. We can only respond effectively by building democratic structures. Once more let us begin."

21 Aug Press Review

MB2108123189

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

De Klerk Good at 'Adjusting His Message'—"Liberated from the shadow of the Big Crocodile, Mr F.W. de Klerk this week emerged the victor from a messy power struggle," begins a page 12 editorial, headlined "Free To Be Himself, But Who Is F.W.?" in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 20 August. "His public statements and appearances on television immediately reflected a new sense of confidence. He is going to need it, and a lot of encouragement too." "The leader of the National Party [NP] is now free to be his own man. But the 'acting State President' remains an enigma. Only time will tell who the real Mr de Klerk is." "He has the reputation of belonging with the Right half of the NP. His obsession with groups and the protection of group rights echoes this conservatism. Yet, when he speaks in more liberal constituencies, he emphasises that his new South Africa will have representation for all and will be a place of equality and justice." "Like an actor, he is good at judging his audience and adjusting his message." "The ambiguity of his statements may help the Nats to win votes, but on September 7 Mr de Klerk will awake to discover he has obtained, at best, an ambiguous mandate. Such a mandate can ensure only paralysis and five years of inaction at a crucial point in the country's history." "The road to hell is paved with good intentions. Far better to talk straight, Mr de Klerk, right from the beginning. Even better, let bold and enlightened deeds, not words, build your reputation."

SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk Must Change 'Culture of Profligacy'—"The TV shoot-out between Messrs Botha, Botha and De Klerk made compulsive viewing for a public traditionally excluded from knowledge about domestic rows among the political high and mighty," notes a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 20 August. SUNDAY TIMES claims some viewers may wonder "how things could have come to such a pass. Answering that concern is one of Mr F.W. de Klerk's most immediate tasks: The simple truth is that President Botha was given too much power and was allowed to

take even more. That was the fault of both the constitution and a party which has traditionally fawned on its leaders, thereby doing them a grave disservice—the sort that leads to dramas such as occurred on Monday [14 Aug.].” De Klerk’s “most pressing” task “is the matching of deeds to expectations and financial means to political ends.” “The fact is that Mr de Klerk has himself spoken forcefully, even courageously, here and abroad of the need for change, even radical change. If the words have any meaning, that change must be soon and it must be concrete—not another round of neo-apartheid mysticism and voodoo constitutionalism.” SUNDAY TIMES suggests De Klerk “make a start by changing the culture of profligacy that has hitherto pervaded the corridors of power. If he fails in that, none of his other dreams will be fulfilled anyway.” **NP Must Rethink Leftist Criticism of Democrats**—A second editorial on the same page reads: “The NP has saddled up one of the oldest horses in its stable to defend what it now regards as its most vulnerable flank, the left. The NP itself does not offer much to excite voters craving a genuinely new deal, so it has set about tarring the only party that does—the DP [Democratic Party]—with the brush of being soft on security. Even in the heat of the hustings, the NP should pause. The demonisation of the so-called Mass Democratic Movement—which is, goodness knows, not without its imperfections—might (or might not) have short-term vote-catching benefits. But beyond September 6 the NP could find itself hoisted on its own petard. Because it is written in our stars that those who have committed themselves to a negotiated future must ultimately find themselves at a table with at least some of the people to whom the DP is now wrongly accused of ‘selling out.’” “Remember SWAPO [South-West African People’s Organization]? Once presented as the mortal enemy of every right-thinking South African, Mr Nujoma’s men are now readying themselves to play a part in the future governance of Namibia. No one would wish future negotiators to be ‘soft’ on basic civilised principles. But if there is to be a sensible post-conflict era, we should be educating our people now in the tricky art of compromise.”

THE CITIZEN

Beach Defiance Seeks ‘Confrontation’—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 August in its page 6 editorial says the beach defiance campaign aims “to create a situation of confrontation in which police will react with force, all in full view of the foreign media, including television crews. The police are then portrayed as violent suppressors of legitimate protest, South Africa makes the headlines overseas, and the government is accused of perpetuating apartheid through violence.” Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who was supposed to lead the protestors on the beach, was “forced to take a 45-minute stroll along the beach on his own.” “Instead of encouraging people to break the law, he should, as a spiritual leader, be offering prayers for the peaceful resolution of the country’s problems.”

THE STAR

Less ‘Heavy-Handed’ Police Approach Welcome—“Using unarmed policewomen to stop a protest march by about 150 clergymen was a ‘feather in the cap of the police’, says Archbishop Tutu, and we couldn’t agree more,” observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 August in a page 8 editorial. “It remains a matter for regret that the Government finds it necessary to stop peaceful marches at all, but the less heavy-handed approach makes a welcome change.” “It seems the SAP [South African Police] has learnt from its errors of the past, and deliberately chose to show a more acceptable image. This could be applied profitably in many situations besides those involving ‘soft’ clerics. The police would gain respect, not lose it.”

BUSINESS DAY

NP Buys Civil Servants Votes—“Acting State President F.W. de Klerk denied to an election meeting in Vereeniging last week that the government was staffed by fat cats,” says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 August in a page 6 editorial. “De Klerk also promised that ‘we are not trying to buy votes with measures like salary increases for which we will have to pay next year and the next five years’. Official statistics reveal a different picture.” “The jump in the wage bill also makes a mockery of the continued promises from Finance Minister Barend du Plessis to cut state spending. Not to mention Finance Deputy Minister Org Marais’ assertion that South Africans are not worse off than they were 20 years ago. It appears that Marais was half right. While ordinary people are suffering, civil servants are certainly not getting poorer. They’re getting richer in leaps and electoral bounds.” **Mass Protest ‘Proper’**—Editor Ken Owen writes on the same page the “attempts by the unenfranchised masses, democratic or otherwise, to influence the elections are both inevitable and proper. Those who can’t vote demonstrate.” “As far as the elections are concerned, these actions of the unenfranchised are invaluable. They put on the agenda the one truly important question of South African politics, a question neither government nor its critics want to discuss: what will be the shape of post-apartheid SA? Will it be the ‘modified/reformed capitalist society’ the imperialist powers are accused of fostering? Or will it be ‘something quite different’, not capitalist, envisaged by the MDM (Lusaka definition)? As the campaigns gather momentum in the coming weeks, perhaps the MDM (local definition) will take the trouble to tell us what kind of unmodified/unreformed, non-capitalist state its leaders have in mind.”

SOWETAN

Increase in Soweto Criminal Violence—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 August in its page 6 editorial says “the nerves are beginning to snap in some townships and there is a danger that men, or adults in general, will take the law into their hands to deal with

criminal violence." "If the police do not take quick and aggressive action, they will have to deal with a bigger problem in the future. If they do not act the people might feel forced to protect themselves and their families."

TRANSVALER

Editorial Supports De Klerk, Botha Visit With Kaunda—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 16 August in a page 6 editorial asks: "What was so important" about F.W. de Klerk and Pik Botha's visit to President Kaunda in Zambia? Former State President P.W. Botha "based his opposition on President Kaunda's involvement with the ANC and its terrorist onslaught on South Africa. Minister Pik Botha pointed out there is no country with which South Africa has relations where there is no ANC presence. Also, the organization's headquarters are in London. Therefore the ANC argument should be dropped there." TRANSVALER believes the proposed visit by De Klerk and Pik Botha to Zambia "can be valuable and should be taken up. It can be of even greater importance now that De Klerk is acting state president." **NP To Focus Again on Reform**—At a public rally in Pietersburg, F.W. de Klerk mentioned the "giant leap into the future," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 17 August. "He said the moment for such a leap has arrived and added the initiative must be taken through negotiation." TRANSVALER believes this kind of statement sounds like the "positive intention of a new leader to give momentum to those things that were reduced to a snail's pace by his predecessor over the last couple of years. This creates the impression that F.W. de Klerk's National Party has resolved to struggle and wrestle with reform once again."

DIE BURGER

NP Undergoes 'Rejuvenation'—"The NP, with Mr de Klerk at its head, is seeking a strong mandate in the 6 September election so that a new spirit of cooperation can be created in South Africa," observes a page 16 editorial in Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 16 August. "The new style that can make this possible is shared by a leaders' body that underwent a rejuvenation and renewal; a group of leaders who want to tackle South Africa's problems with new audacity and enthusiasm." **Botha Steps To 'Damage' NP**—Columnist Dawie writes in his "From My Political Pen" column on the same page on P.W. Botha's resignation from the presidency, saying "it can still be understood in human terms that he should be bitter against individuals who had been loyal disciples in the past. But it is almost too difficult to believe he would take steps that could greatly damage the NP and the country." **Democrats Handle Mass Movement With 'Kid Gloves'**—"More damning evidence has come to light that the Democratic Party is not to be trusted with the country's security," states Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 17 August in a page 16 editorial. DIE BURGER refers to a "confidential document" addressed to DP candidates "wherein the Mass

Democratic Movement is handled with the softest of kid gloves imaginable." "DP candidates are urged not to do anything that will offend the MDM. Confrontation must be avoided at all costs, and candidates are encouraged to strengthen ties with this extraparliamentary movement." DIE BURGER also points out there have been "warnings the MDM is little more than a front for the ANC." Therefore, "this places the DP under a greater obligation to take a stronger stand on this movement it has decided to protect." **Proposed De Klerk-Kaunda Meeting 'Positive Development'**—A second editorial on the same page believes F.W. de Klerk's acceptance of the invitation to meet with President Kaunda in Zambia is a "positive development." "In the tense atmosphere that reigns over a great part of southern Africa, it is important that government leaders speak with one another, even though they represent differing views." "Even though it is not owed President Kaunda, Mr de Klerk can perhaps convince him the government is serious about its commitment to reform to bring about justice for all South African citizens. If he does not succeed, Mr de Klerk and South Africa will, in any case, not lose anything."

BEELD

De Klerk Visit to Zambia Increases NP Credibility—"It is good that Mr F.W. de Klerk is going ahead with his visit to President Kenneth Kaunda," says Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 August in a page 8 editorial. "This is an indication of courage and conviction and should increase the NP's credibility with the voters and with our southern African neighbors. At this stage of its development South Africa's credibility is more precious than pearls. How ridiculous the NP would look if Mr de Klerk were to postpone the visit because he is afraid to lose votes, especially to the right!" **Withdrawal of Counterinsurgency Unit**—A second editorial on the same page says the "withdrawal of the 'KOEVOET [police counterinsurgency unit] element' from the South-West Africa Police force underlines once again South Africa's commitment to Namibia's independence. If SWAPO continues to raise dust at the UN, and elsewhere, claiming South Africa is trying to manipulate the coming elections, it can mean it is a SWAPO attempt to conceal its embarrassment." "SWAPO's credibility suffered a blow when it appeared it had less followers abroad than the UN subsidized it for." **Editorial Notes Relevance of Group Rights**—"Whatever the reasons for the suspicion behind the NP's insistence on the effective protection of group rights in a future model for South Africa, the existence of those groups, each with its own interests, aspirations, and fears, cannot be wished away," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 August. "To regard group rights as irrelevant, as the DP, the so-called MDM, and the ANC want to do, is as dangerous and irresponsible as the obsession of the CP and the black consciousness faction with race and skin color as the final criterion."

RAPPORT

Kaunda 'Facilitator' for RSA-ANC Negotiations—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 20 August in a page

30 editorial says "as important as negotiation with moderates and all internal leaders is, it is negotiation with the ANC that was placed under the magnifying glass this week." RAPPORT believes "leaders such as Dr Kaunda can play an important role. In the big gap between leaders that only hinders negotiations about negotiations, he can build bridges, be a facilitator, and convey messages. It is not a role the government has looked at with satisfaction until now. New circumstances will create new thoughts about this."

VRYE WEEKBLAD

De Klerk's Words 'Hollow, Empty'—Is it "the same 'new South Africa'" that F.W. de Klerk and most South Africans are referring to? Or does De Klerk mean more of the same of what P.W. Botha gave us, but only with a nicer face?" asks a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans on 18 August. "We are afraid F.W.'s words are also hollow, empty words." "If F.W. wants people to take him seriously and 'give him a chance,' like the NP slogan, then he must immediately abolish the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, and the Separate Amenities Act; end the state of emergency; release all political prisoners and

detainees unconditionally—including young leaders such as the Delmas group; lift all restrictions on all political organizations such as the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the ANC; and arrange a process whereby true leaders can get together to discuss the future. Until then F.W. does not deserve a chance."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

SWAPO Concern Over Weapon Licenses—"The SWAPO newspaper in Windhoek yesterday reached its limit of hypocrisy with an article on applications for weapon licenses," says a page 8 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 17 August. "Now SWAPO is concerned that people are buying weapons within the law—as has always been the case." "The question is where and when did SWAPO get licenses for those weapons it smuggled into the country and buried?" "SWAPO fears for the security of its president when he returns to the country. But who shot Kapuuo? Who shot Shiyagaya? Despite the death of these people, our people controlled themselves honorably. Why should they behave differently now? There is blood on SWAPO's hands, and now it is also throwing mud."

Angola

Luanda Reports Recent UNITA Activity

MB2208204189 *Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*
1900 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] ANGOP this afternoon contacted military sources in Luanda for the usual briefing on the military situation following the Gbadolite's cease-fire accord. The sources disclosed that Philippine national Jesus Baldonado, who had been abducted during a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] raid on Canfunfo on 12 August, was subsequently murdered by the terrorist group.

On 18 August, UNITA raided the (Micossi) village, 25 km northeast of Matala, Huila Province. UNITA also destroyed the bridge on the Bamba River in the same region. The attack resulted in the death of 6 people, while 12 others were wounded.

In Huambo Province on 14 August, UNITA raided and plundered two villages in the Cuima region. On the following day, UNITA raided (Luvunda) village, 8 km west of Caala, killing 2 people and wounding 3 others. A total of 16 head of cattle were stolen. On 17 August, UNITA raided Huambo city, killing one civilian and wounding two others.

In response, our forces killed 8 bandits and captured 10 antitank mines, 3 kg of explosives, and 1 60-mm mortar shell.

On 17 August, UNITA raided (Calutse) and (Carena) villages, 4 km northeast of Huambo city, wounding 3 civilians. Quantities of food were stolen.

On 20 August, an ODP [People's Defense Organization] combatant was killed during a raid on Chiumbo commune, northeast of Cachiumbo, Huambo Province.

In Benguela Province on 16 August, UNITA raided and plundered (Nbanje) village, 16 km west of Ganda, wounding two people and abducting one woman. On the same day UNITA raided another village, 56 km south of Cubal, killing one civilian and wounding another. One the same day two civilian vehicles were ambushed on the Bocoio-Lobito Road, 42 km from Bocoio, killing one civilian. One of the vehicles was destroyed.

In Cuanza Sul Province on 13 August, UNITA raided the Dala-Cachibo settlement. On 18 August, UNITA attacked our forces stationed in Quimbache, 24 km northwest of Malanje. In response to this action, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed one UNITA element.

In Bie Province on 18 August, UNITA shelled a position of our forces stationed 19 km southeast from Camacupa, with 81-mm mortar fire, killing one and wounding two. On the same day, UNITA planted an antitank mine in a

region 32 km east of Chinguar, the detonation of which killed 2 people and wounded 1. The private vehicle in which they were traveling was destroyed.

On 20 August, UNITA attacked our forces stationed in Cambandua, Bie, wounding 10. In response, our forces killed eight bandits and captured assorted war materiel.

In Uige Province on 14 August, UNITA raided and occupied the district headquarters of Bembe.

In Moxico Province on 20 August, UNITA raided a settlement near Lake Dilolo, killing 1 civilian and wounding 10 others.

In Cuanza Norte Province on 16 August, UNITA raided the headquarters of Terreiro commune, northeast of (Punlungungo), killing two civilians. On 15 August, UNITA raided the (Malungo) village, northeast of Bolongongo, killing two other civilians.

In Cunene Province on 20 August, UNITA planted an antitank landmine northeast of (Nhongo), the detonation of which killed 11 people, and wounded 3 others. On 21 August a bandit group ambushed a civilian supply convoy, 36 km northeast of (Guiombe).

On 18 August, UNITA raided an area 28 km east of Cuito Cuanavale, wounding nine people. In response to this enemy action, our forces stationed in the area killed the assailants and captured assorted war materiel.

*** Portuguese Military Assistance Sought**
34420116b *Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese*
15 Jul 89 p 4

[Text] The Portuguese military establishment is going to have an important role in the future unified army of Angola, according to what O JORNAL has learned from government sources.

The problems related to the integration of FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola), the regular Angolan Army, and FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola), the UNITA army, are very complex and require a solution extending over a period of time and with the technical support of third parties, namely Portuguese military personnel.

Moreover, the negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA, which began again this past Wednesday [12 July 1989] in Kinshasa under the mediation of President Mobutu, promise to be dominated by the delineation of the terms of the cease-fire and other questions of a military nature.

On an official visit, which was later extended into a working visit, Colonel Alberto Ferreira Neto, chief of the Air Force of Angola, showed great interest in the broadening of cooperation with the Portuguese Air Force, an attitude which, in light of current circumstances, holds great political significance.

Namibia

Nujoma, Ja Toivo Postpone Return 'Indefinitely'
MB2208145089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1447 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Harare Aug 22 SAPA—Both the President and secretary general of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) have postponed indefinitely their trips to return to Namibia.

In an interview with Zimbabwe's national news agency ZIANA today, Secretary General Andimbva Toivo Ja Toivo said his and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's trips, originally scheduled for August 19 and August 26 respectively had been postponed by the organisation's leaders inside Namibia.

He added so far no reason had been advanced for the move. "I can only suspect that they are still making preparations," he said.

Asked whether it had something to do with security, Ja Toivo said he had no such information.

Nujoma was expected to return home after many years in exile to lead his organisation's campaign for the general elections set for November 1 under United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

Commenting on the general situation in Namibia, Ja Toivo said the independence process was still on track despite some problems.

"They are harassing and intimidating our people," he said.

Zambia

Kaunda Says ANC Still Headquartered in Lusaka
MB2208173489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Harare Aug 22 SAPA—Zambian President and Frontline States chairman Kenneth Kaunda today said he would not be "so cheap" as to expel the African National Congress [ANC] from Zambia, reports Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency.

Addressing newsmen at the end of a meeting of eight central and southern African countries on the Angolan peace initiative, he said contrary to South African press reports, the ANC still had its headquarters in Lusaka.

"The truth is Kaunda has made no expulsion of the ANC. The headquarters are still in Lusaka and the executive is still there...I would not be so cheap to do such a thing," said the Zambian leader.

On his meeting with South African Acting State President F.W. de Klerk scheduled for Monday [28 August] next week, he said he had initiated the meeting and would be attending as Zambian head of state and not representing the Frontline States or the ANC.

He said it was difficult to say whether Mr de Klerk would be better than his predecessors in keeping promises, adding that it was one of the reasons he wanted to meet him—"to find out what kind of a man he is".

The Gambia

Government Confirms Senegalese Troop Withdrawal

AB1908170789 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT
19 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Banjul, 19 Aug (AFP)—Senegal has decided to pull out, without any notice, its confederal troops stationed in The Gambia, a Gambian Government communique issued today in Banjul states.

The Gambian Government, the communique pointed out, did not request the pullout of the Senegalese troops. About 300 military men, including about 60 gendarmes, were in charge, in particular, of the Presidential Guard and security at the Banjul sea port and airport, following the July 1981 attempted coup against President Dawda Jawara, a coup that was foiled thanks to the Senegalese Army.

"So, in order to avoid a gap in the area of security, Gambian troops have replaced the Senegalese troops," the communique concluded.

In Dakar, no official explanation was given today on the reasons for this pullout. Observers note that the Senegalese decision came after the Senegalese weekly newspaper SUD HEBDO had carried reports saying that the Gambian president had called for a review of the 1982 pact setting up the Senegambia Confederation so that the presidency of this organization could be held alternately by the two heads of state.

According to the confederal pact, the Senegalese head of state presides over the confederation while his Gambian counterpart is vice president. According to the weekly newspaper, the Gambian president also requested a reduction in the number of Senegalese troops stationed in The Gambia as part of the confederation pact. [passage omitted]

Senegal Defense Minister Comments

AB2208181989 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Banjul, 22 Aug (AFP)—The aggravation and the persistence of the Senegalese-Mauritanian conflict have led Senegal to pull out its troops (about 300 men) from The Gambia, Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall stated today in Banjul.

This conflict constitutes the major reason for the withdrawal of the Senegalese troops, Mr Fall stated, following his audience with the Gambian president, Mr Dawda Jawara. Senegal thought that the 5-month long conflict was going to be resolved but it has noticed that it has been deepening further daily, added Mr Fall who is also minister of defense of the Senegambia Confederation. The minister stated that Senegal did not want to call on Gambian troops in line with the confederal pact, because it believed that this problem was solely Senegalese. Senegal would want to resolve it by its own means

without putting the Gambian Government in a difficult position, he went on. "Before calling for a mobilization of our Senegalese countrymen, we need to have all our military potential, Mr Fall also stated. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The Gambian Government asserted on 19 August that Senegal had decided to pull out its troops from The Gambia without prior notice and that Gambian troops had replaced the Senegalese troops, some of whom were in charge of the Presidential Guard and security at the sea port and airport in Banjul. This withdrawal, which Senegalese sources said is imminent, had not started as of today.

Liberia

Former Defense Minister Sentenced to Death

AB1808210089 Monrovia Radio ELWA in French
2000 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] The former defense minister and chairman of the Executive Board of the Joint Security was sentenced to death by firing squad today following his conviction of murder by the general court martial board. According to a release just reaching us, Major General Gray D. Allison was tried by the board for his involvement in the murder of the late Patrolman J. Melvin Pyne at the Caldwell Clinic on 31 March this year near Monrovia.

Giving the verdict at the Barkley Training Center, following a few hours of deliberations, the president of the board, Major General Kpanteh Konneh, said that the court, in closed session and upon secret ballots, has found you guilty of the charge of murder under Article 118 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and sentenced you to death by firing squad in Monrovia.

Article 118, under which Gen Allison was convicted states, among other things: Any person subject to this code who, without any legal justification or excuse, unlawfully kills a human being when he has a premeditated desire to kill, intends to kill or inflict great bodily harm, or is engaged in an act which is inherently dangerous to others and [word indistinct] a wanton discharge to human life, is guilty of murder and shall suffer such punishment as the court martial may direct.

It may be recalled that the trial of the former defense minister by the general court martial board, set up by the Defense Ministry, began on 14 July 1989.

Senegal

Diplomatic Ties With Mauritania Severed

AB2208121889 Dakar PANA in French 1023 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Dakar, 22 Aug (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Government of the Republic of Senegal has decided to break diplomatic relations with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania effective Monday, 21 August, and has asked all diplomatic personnel to leave the country within 24 hours.

This measure is in reaction to several issues, of which the latest is the decision by Mauritania to declare our ambassador in Mauritania "persona non grata" after he sent a verbal note to Mauritania and diplomatic missions accredited there, in which our ambassador, in the spirit of courtesy which characterizes our diplomatic relations, declared as unfounded a series of declarations and allegations which the Mauritanian press has been reporting these past few days.

Senegal, which is concerned with preserving its future relations with Mauritania and which has been striving to prevent the conflict from affecting these relations, has since the beginning of the dispute tried to place its diplomatic action within a peaceful context and within a spirit of good-neighborliness between the two countries.

Thus, it allowed the Mauritanian ambassador to Senegal to carry out his mission in the best conditions of security, and allowed him to have contact with the Senegalese authorities and the media, while the Senegalese ambassador to Mauritania has been completely prevented from carrying out his duties.

Also, our country received Mauritanian nationals who were expelled from their own country because they were black. The numbers of these Mauritanians continues to increase despite promises by Mauritania to foreign countries and donors to stop the deportation of its black nationals.

It is true that after the unanimous denunciations of Mauritania by intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental humanitarian organizations, and after the Egyptian delegation, which was sent on behalf of the current OAU chairman, and the chairman of the inter-African mediation commission visited the two countries, including the riverine areas, to study the case of the deportation of Mauritanian blacks, Mauritania now finds itself totally isolated and wants to continue running away from realities.

Senegal, which attaches much importance to human rights and the strict respect of diplomatic traditions, sees this action by the Mauritanian Government as inadmissible.

Consequently, it has decided to break off its diplomatic relations with Mauritania.

Foreign Minister Comments

AB2208194989 Dakar PANA in English 1930 GMT
22 Aug 89

[Text] Dakar, 22 Aug (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegal is committed to the search for peaceful solutions to interstate conflict, but is determined to defend its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity "by any means", the country's foreign minister, Mr Ibrahima Fall declared on Tuesday in Dakar.

Addressing a press conference a day after his country broke diplomatic relations with neighboring Mauritania, Mr Fall recalled the efforts the Senegalese Government had deployed to find a peaceful and total solution to the conflict between the two [passage indistinct].

However, Mr Fall told the press conference that Senegal's attitude differed greatly with that of Mauritania [word indistinct] behavior since the outbreak of the conflict in April 1989 has finally led to the decision to declare the Senegalese ambassador in Nouakchott "persona non grata".

The minister expressed Senegal's "shock and surprise" about the Mauritanian decision whose pretext is a normal practice of ambassador.

(?Mr Fall) said breaking of diplomatic relations was the only way to show Senegal's disapproval of Mauritania's action.

Acting otherwise, the minister said, would be to justify Mauritania's action. He explained that the dispatching of diplomatic notes was normal way of communication between an ambassador and government officials in the country he is [words indistinct] diplomatic missions.

In spite of what has happened, Mr Ibrahima Fall added, Senegal is still willing to continue searching for a peaceful solution. He renewed Senegal's confidence in the mediation efforts of the current OAU chairman, President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, who has just sent an exploratory team to the two countries.

He hoped that Mubarak's forthcoming visit in the first week of September would lead to a turn round in the search for a total and durable solution to the Mauritania-Senegal conflict.

Asked to clarify reports about the withdrawal of Senegalese troops from Gambia and about the existence of a crisis in the Senegambia Confederation, the Foreign Ministry [as received] chose to be vague.

He admitted, however, that the development and strengthening of the confederation was being hindered by a number of claims from Gambia, especially in regard to the structure of the confederal army.

In this connection, he said, the Senegalese minister of Armed Forces, Mr Medoune Fall, left Dakar for Banjul, the capital of Gambia on Tuesday for consultations.

Replying to a question about Portugal's support to Guinea-Bissau in the maritime border conflict with Senegal, Ibrahima Fall said he was surprised by the declaration of the Portuguese minister that his country supported Guinea-Bissau.

He hoped, however, that Portugal's position on the matter only [words indistinct] former colony.

Mr Fall reiterated that the ruling of the Geneva tribunal was very clear and validated by the letters exchanged by France and Portugal. The two countries had agreed to respect the ruling, whichever way it went.

Mauritanian Minister Comments

*LD2208194389 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 22 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Relations are chaotic, to put it mildly, between Dakar and Nouakchott. They are in the spotlight again, with the latest event yesterday, namely the announcement by Senegal of its breaking off of diplomatic relations with Mauritania. The reason: the decision made previously by Nouakchott to declare persona non grata the Senegalese ambassador to Mauritania for—I quote—activities incompatible with his status and mission.

So before trying to evaluate the repercussions of these latest events, we are going to invite officials of the two countries to speak. As you will see, each tends to lay the blame for what is happening on the other side.

So, first of all, the one that made the decision to cut the ties, Senegal, in the voice of Mr Ibrahima Fall, minister of foreign affairs, interviewed by Dominique le Duc:

[Begin Fall recording] Since the beginning of the crisis, Senegal has made every effort to contain this crisis within limits compatible with safeguarding the future of relations between Senegal and Mauritania. On the other hand, Mauritania has embarked on a sort of escalation,

which started with the recall of its ambassador, with indescribable obstacles put up to obstruct our ambassador in carrying out his mission (?because) Mauritania is unwilling to do anything to settle this crisis, nor does it recognize its responsibility for the violation of the Senegalese border on 9 April 1989, nor has it stopped the flood of deportations of black Mauritanian citizens to Senegal, nor does it admit the need to settle the difference by the OAU commission, which was set up by the conference of the heads of state and government of the OAU in spite of all the attempts by Mauritania to avoid this commission being constituted. [end recording]

The response from Nouakchott: We accept this break calmly; Senegal bears the entire responsibility for it. Mr Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, Mauritanian minister of information, also speaking to Dominique le Duc:

[Begin Mohamed Lamine recording] Once again, Senegal has taken another step, raising the stakes with its decision to break off diplomatic relations with Mauritania [words indistinct] to reduce tension and to safeguard (?what can be safeguarded) of the good-neighborly relations [word indistinct] for the two countries. Instead of acting (?responsibly), faced with a simple measure affecting a diplomat involved in activity incompatible with his status, the Senegalese authorities have taken on themselves the responsibility for breaking off diplomatic relations, and for this reason they alone bear the possible consequences arising from it. [end recording] [passage omitted]

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